"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair and warmer today; Sunday probably fair; light variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,280. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1916.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

OBREGON TO BASE NEGOTIATIONS ON TROOPS' RECALL

Meets Scott and Funston at the Border and Tells Views to Times Correspondent.

"NO NEED AT ALL OF ARMY"

American Generals, in Conference Today, Will Ask First Chief's Co-operation.

CARRANZA'S FALL AT HAND?

Foreign Diplomats in Washington Get Reports That Mexico Is Now Veering to Villa.

Special to The New York Times.

From a Staff Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

EL PASO, Texas, April 28.—The stage is all set for the international military conference which may settle the existing difficulties between the United States and Mexico. The principals arrived here today.

There has as yet been no conference of the representatives but this afternoon THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent got interviews with both sides. Whether this border meeting can solve the existing difficulties remains to be seen during the next few days or weeks, but there is today, as the conference is about to begin, great variance between the ideas of the officials representing the two countries.

In a long interview in his private car at Juarez this afternoon General Alvaro Obregon, Minister of War of Mexico and Commander in Chief of Carranza's army, said enough to make it plain that he had come to the border to discuss one subject, and apparently only one subject the immediate withdrawal of American troops from Mexico.

Later in the afternoon General Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the American Army, and General Frederick Funston, commander of the Department of the South and head of the punitive expedition into Mexico, received a few newspaper men in their private car. They would say little for publication, but this much was gleaned. They had not come to the border to discuss ways and means for the immediate withdrawal of the American force from Mexico. This afternoon new troops of cavalry, which stretched out four miles on the march, left Columbus to go into Mexico.

Work for Rurales Only.

"There is no longer any need at all of any army to hunt Villistas. There is no longer any military problem. Villa is no longer a strong factor in Mexico. His men have been scattered into small bands of two or three men each. It is now only a question of hunting down the small bands of outlaws—it is now solely the work for the rurales of Mexico."

That was the answer General Obregon made to a question put by THE TIMES correspondent this afternoon, at a private interview attended by no other American, but by a circle of Mexican Generals and officials.

"Will you make any statement as to whether the Carranza Government would be willing to co-operate with the American force in further pursuit of Villa and his men?" General Obregon was asked.

During the earlier part of the interview the War Minister had been placid and had answered sometimes almost affably, with a little smile, though continually he tapped his heel on the floor, showing slight nervousness. This question, though, he answered with emphasis. The Mexican Consul at El Paso, Andres Garcia, translated the answer as follows:

"There's no need of co-operation. There is no problem for the military. There is no further need of the American Army in Mexico."

It was a brief comment that General Funston made in the later interview when THE TIMES correspondent told him of the substance of the two foregoing answers.

"That certainly is nice of him," the little American General said. There was emphasis on the word "nice."

In general, the purpose of the Mexican representatives is to let officials from Chihuahua tell of conditions in that State, with the view of convincing the Americans that the State is now completely under the control of the Carranza Administration; to let the Presidente of the town of Parral explain that it was in no way the fault of Carranza authorities that Carranzistas at that point attacked American soldiers; to try to convince the Americans that Carranza now can maintain order along the American border if American troops are withdrawn, and, finally, to insist that the troops thereafter be withdrawn.

To Announce Reyes's Surrender.

In line with their efforts to show Mexico to be at least under complete control of Carranza, General Obregon is going to announce the unconditional surrender of Canuto Reyes, the Durango leader and Villa ally, who for months has successfully opposed Carranza in his own State and in Coahuila and Zacatecas.

General Obregon volunteered that information at the interview this afternoon.

"While I was at Torreon on my way here," he said through an interpreter, Colonel Gaxiola sent word that he was ready to surrender unconditionally on behalf of General Reyes. On learning that our party was to pass through Torreon he had communicated with General Trevino a few days before and a neutral zone had been set aside in the vicinity at which he was invited to gather Reyes's followers and representatives of all the bands of rebels of the three States who were willing to sur-

Continued on Page 5.

Kut Relief Ship Runs Ashore 4 Miles from Besieged Town

LONDON, April 28.—A relief ship sent by the British with supplies for the garrison at Kut-el-Amara grounded in the Tigris, it was announced this evening in an official statement, which says:

"An attempt made on the night of April 24 to send a ship with supplies for the Anglo-Indian forces shut up in Kut, though carried out with the utmost gallantry, unfortunately failed. Our aeroplanes discovered the ship aground near Magasis, about four miles east of Kut.

TO SALVAGE SHIPS WORTH $300,000,000

Lusitania's Cargo and Other Valuables Sunk by Germans Part of Booty to be Sought.

BANKERS BACK ENTERPRISE

New Corporation Planned by Man Who Raised the F-4 to Begin on Rich Wreck Off Hatteras.

The Interocean Submarine Engineering Company, Inc., has been incorporated at Albany. It has $125,000 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, all paid in, and 10,000 shares of common stock of no par value. The company's field is the seven seas, and its purpose is to raise ships from the ocean bed or salvage their contents.

The company will begin work on ships sunk along the Atlantic seaboard. If successful in its first undertakings it will endeavor to float or salvage the contents of some of the $300,000,000 worth of merchantment sunk by the German submarines.

The President of the company is Rear Admiral Colby Mitchell Chester, U. S. N., retired. The principal financial backers are George F. Baker, Chairman of the First National Bank; Charles Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company; Albert H. Wiggin, President of the Chase National Bank; Percy A. Rockefeller, and G. M. P. Murphy, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company.

The moving spirit in the enterprise is, however, Chief Gunner George David Stillson, U. S. N., retired, who devised the plan for raising the submarine F-4 from the waters off Honolulu and supervised the work to its successful completion. Mr. Stillson brings to the company practical experience in hydraulic engineering, and will prepare all the salvage plans and supervise their execution. He is Vice President of the company. Another retired naval officer, Lieutenant W. D. Franklin, is Treasurer. Offices have been opened in the Equitable Building.

The suggestion for the organization of the company came from Admiral Chester to Mr. Sabin, who designated Mr. Murphy, an expert accountant and a banker not at all swayed by visions, to pass on the practicability of the proposal. Mr. Murphy's report gave enthusiastic approval and as soon as his recommendation became bruited about banking parlors there was a rush for places on the subscription list. The list was closed with only twenty-four names accepted and none of the subscribers received more than $10,000 of the preferred stock. The terms of subscription were the payment for the preferred in cash at par with a bonus of two shares of common for every share of preferred.

Mr. Stillson proposes to begin work at once. He has the precise location of most of the ships that have gone down off the Atlantic coast in recent years and has drawings and plans of many of these ships together with invoices of their contents. For the initial experiment he now favors a Ward liner, sunk off Hatteras in 262 feet of water, which is forty-four feet less than the depth from which the F-4 was raised.

No attempt is to be made to bring the liner to the surface. But her cargo includes $200,000 of silver and $500,000 in other articles which salt water does not damage. With the money raised from the sale of the preferred stock Mr. Stillson thinks he can charter a ship, get all the needed appliances, and employ expert divers. From the $700,000 to be taken from the liner there will go a small percentage to the underwriters and the remainder to working capital with which to be used in salvaging another ship whose contents will supply funds for other ventures and so on.

"The proposal may strike you as high emprise," said one of the organizers. "As a matter of fact its practicability has been demonstrated by Mr. Stillson in his work on the F-4 and other underwater business for the Government. Besides that Mr. Stillson has perfected many devices, some of them protected or to be protected by patents, whereby effective work can be done at greater depths than have been heretofore deemed attainable.

"The company will not only raise the contents of wrecks and in some cases the wrecks themselves, it proposes also to engage in other marine engineering, such as caisson work and tunneling. Mr. Stillson has several plans for improving tunnel construction. Of the practicability of these plans there is no doubt whatever.

"In the beginning the company will not undertake work at depths greater than 300 feet. There will be plenty for it to do on wrecks lying much nearer the surface than that. Improvements in mechanism and in organization may soon lead us, however, to go deeper for the treasures that lie at the bottom of the sea. We do not propose anything so chimerical as diving for argosies in the Spanish Main, but it is well within the realm of probability that the company will try to bring up the contents of the Lusitania. She lies in only 400 feet of water and to reach her we will not need to go much deeper than we certainly can go now."

Before undertaking any work of salvage the company will make arrangements with the underwriters who have paid insurance on the cargoes or hulls of the sunken ships. It is understood that the company estimates 8 or 10 per cent. of the recovery as about the right amount to be paid to the insurers.

According to another of the organizers, Mr. Stillson has perfected a new system of air control which fills the vacuum created by exhalation and permits work by divers at greater depths and for longer periods of time. It is this new system, it was said, which raises the hope that the highly valuable contents of the Lusitania can be brought to the surface.

Mr. Stillson, while occupying the position of chief gunner in the navy, was really one of its most proficient hydraulic engineers. He is not an engineer by profession, however, in the sense that he has a degree conferred by a university or engineering society. He began the study of the theories of the profession in the navy and applied those theories as he went along. He was in the navy for eighteen years.

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES. Brut—Sec—Red—All dealers.—Advt.

KAISER MAY SEND DIRECT ADDRESS TO THE PRESIDENT

Washington Hears Ruler Will Make Personal Pledge Based on Friendship for America.

GERARD AS HIS MOUTHPIECE

Ambassador's Report of Conference with Emperor to Accompany Reply to Our Note.

KAISER SUMMONS CAPELLE

Admiral Tirpitz's Successor Now at Front for Momentous Submarine Council.

German Extremists Print Attack on Ambassador Gerard

LONDON, April 28.—The Kiel Neueste Nachrichten, the organ of Prince Henry of Prussia and the extreme submarine party in Germany, as well as several other newspapers in small cities, publishes an attack on James W. Gerard, American Ambassador to Berlin, says a Reuter's dispatch from Copenhagen.

The attack is founded upon a story circulated by an obscure Berlin paper published by the German "League of Truth," which professes to work for the preservation of friendship between Germany and America. According to the story, Mr. Gerard upbraided the editors of the paper for various attacks upon him. The Neueste Nachrichten states that the "League of Truth" intends to publish letters and documents which will prove the Ambassador in favor of war with Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Interest today in the crisis in the relations of the United States and Germany centred in the visit of James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador in Berlin, to Emperor William at the Grand Headquarters of the German Armies in the field. This interest was increased by an intimation received here from a reliable source in Berlin that the Emperor's purpose in consulting Mr. Gerard was to make a direct appeal for the continuance of peace between the two nations.

At the German Embassy the opinion was expressed that the Kaiser would not attempt to undertake negotiations with Ambassador Gerard for an adjustment of the submarine issue. This, it was explained, would be an unusual course for the Emperor. Considerable optimism prevails at the Embassy, which, it is understood, today received advices from its Foreign Office intimating that the German Government proposed to make an effort to meet the demand of the United States that present methods of German submarine warfare be abandoned immediately.

The responsible officials of the State Department did not hesitate to say today that they were entirely in the dark as to the purpose of the Kaiser in summoning Ambassador Gerard to Grand Headquarters. Mr. Gerard, they said, had sent merely a brief dispatch saying he was leaving Berlin last night to visit the Kaiser on the latter's invitation, and he was in ignorance of the reason for the summons. It was said that Mr. Gerard had not asked Secretary Lansing for instructions as to what he should say to the Emperor, and no instructions had been sent to him that had any bearing on his visit to the Emperor. In fact, it was said at the department, no communication had been sent to Mr. Gerard for three days. He is expected to return to Berlin tomorrow.

One of the opinions offered here as a possible explanation of the action of Emperor William in summoning Ambassador Gerard may be put in this way: The Emperor will tell Mr. Gerard that Germany's submarine warfare was undertaken in reprisal for illegal blockading methods of Great Britain. Germany believes that she has the right to conduct reprisals against illegal methods of warfare, but as the United States does not agree that Germany has that right and as the German Emperor and Government are anxious to preserve the friendliest relations with the American Government and people, Germany is willing to abandon her present methods of submarine warfare in the emphatic understanding, however, that the abandonment is intended as a mark of friendship for the United States.

In connection with this opinion the theory is advanced that the German answer to the American note of April 18 has been prepared and that it will be handed to Ambassador Gerard on his return to Berlin tomorrow with the request that he transmit it together with his report of the statement made to him by the Emperor which, it is surmised, will take the form of a personal communication from the Kaiser to President Wilson.

Will Allow No Undue Delay.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Brief consideration was given the German submarine issue at today's Cabinet meeting—the first held in a week—but Secretary Lansing was able to give only the most meagre information on the subject. In view of the activity of German Government officials, and their apparent intention to reach a decision as quickly as possible, the President is disposed not to instruct Ambassador Gerard to press for a reply to the American demand at once. The question will not be allowed to drag along

Continued on Page 3.

U-Boat Sinks British Steamer; Sets Crew Adrift Far Out at Sea

LONDON, April 28.—The British steamship Industry has been sunk by a submarine, which left the crew of the vessel in open boats 120 miles from land. The crew was picked up by the American liner Finland. The sinking of the steamer was made known in the following official statement:

The British steamship Industry was sunk by an enemy submarine and the crew was left in open boats in the Atlantic, 120 miles from the nearest land. The boats, with the entire crew, were picked up by the American liner Finland.

The Industry was unarmed.

The Danish schooner Christian has been sunk by a German submarine fifteen miles from land. The crew was saved.

BRITISH BATTLESHIP IS SUNK; 124 LOST

The Russell, Admiral Fremantle's Flagship, Goes Down in Mediterranean After Hitting Mine.

OVER 700 ON BOARD SAVED

British Navy Has Now Lost Ten Capital Ships in the War, Besides 52 Other Vessels.

LONDON, April 28.—The British battleship Russell has been sunk by a mine in the Mediterranean.

Admiral Fremantle, the Captain of the Russell, 24 officers, and 678 men were saved, but about 124 men are missing.

Announcement of the loss of the vessel was made in this official bulletin:

H. M. S. Russell, Captain William Bowden Smith, R. N., flying the flag of Rear Admiral Fremantle, struck a mine in the Mediterrnean yesterday and was sunk.

The Admiral, Captain, 24 officers, and 676 men were saved. There are about 124 officers and men missing.

The Russell is the tenth capital ship of the British Navy to be lost since the war began, and is the fourth officially announced as having been sunk by a mine. The others were the old battleships Irresistible and Ocean, sunk on March 18, 1915, and the King Edward VII., on Jan. 9, 1916, at a place not revealed.

Three were torpedoed in the Dardanelles by the German submarine U-51, the first to make the voyage from Germany to the Mediterranean. These were the predreadnoughts Goliath on May 13, the Triumph on May 25, and the Majestic on May 27, 1915.

The superdreadnought Audacious, 23,000 tons, was sunk by mine, torpedo, or internal explosion off the northwest coast of Ireland, on Oct. 27, 1914. The predreadnought Bulwark, 15,000 tons, was destroyed by an internal explosion while taking on ammunition off Thames mouth on Nov. 26, 1914.

The predreadnought Formidable, 15,000 tons, was sunk by a mine or torpedo off Portsmouth, on Jan. 1, 1915.

Aside from these capital ships, the British Navy has lost twelve cruisers, four gunboats, four destroyers, three torpedo boats, eleven submarines, and eighteen auxiliary cruisers or transports.

The Russell was one of the last battleships built before the predreadnought period, when the main battery of 12-inch guns was reinforced by a secondary battery of 9.2-inch guns. She was completed in 1903, and carried four 12-inch and twelve 6-inch guns, twelve 12-pounders, six 3-pounders, two Maxims, and four submerged torpedo tubes. Her water-line length was 418 feet, and her beam 75.5 feet. Her displacement was 14,000 tons, and she usually carried 750 officers and men, or, as a flagship, 778.

SUNK GERMAN SUBMARINE.

Eighteen of the Crew Are Made Prisoners by the British.

LONDON, April 28.—The sinking of a German submarine off the east coast yesterday was announced today in this official bulletin:

A German submarine was sunk off the east coast yesterday. One officer and seventeen men of the crew surrendered and were made prisoners.

BERLIN, April 28.—The Admiralty announced today that on the night of April 26 and 27 German naval forces destroyed a large British guard vessel on Doggerbank and brought in a fishing steamer as a prize.

KING MEETS ASQUITH AND EARL KITCHENER

London Wonders if a New Cabinet Crisis Has Arisen Over Conscription.

LONDON, Saturday, April 29.—Considerable gossip was caused in political circles last night by an official announcement that King George made a journey from Windsor to London this afternoon for the special purpose of a conference with Premier Asquith and Earl Kitchener, and immediately returned to Windsor.

The war council of the Cabinet sat for two hours this morning, and assembled again this afternoon for another long session, after which it was understood to have adjourned until tomorrow morning.

Whether another Cabinet crisis has arisen is not known. It is possible that the King's visit to the Premier and War Minister had to do with the obtaining of the King's approval of the new military bill. The universal opinion is that there is no longer any alternative to the introduction of a general conscription bill, with possibly a clause giving another month for a trial of a scheme for the voluntary recruiting of married men.

Continued on Page 2.

TROOPS SEIZE DUBLIN REBEL POSITIONS, LIBERTY HALL GONE, TRENCHES TAKEN; EYEWITNESSES DESCRIBE OUTBREAK

REDMOND ASSAILS REBELS

Shall Ireland, Through Misguided Youth, Lose All She's Won, He Asks.

REALLY A GERMAN INVASION

And Those Here Who Inspired the Plot Were False to America as Well as Their Home Land.

HOME RULE THEIR TARGET

He Warmly Defends Ireland's Choice of Loyalty to the Empire as Based on Principle.

LONDON, April 28. John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalists in the House of Commons, gave tonight to The Associated Press the following statement concerning the uprising in Dublin:

"My first feeling, of course, on hearing of this insane movement, was one of horror, discouragement and almost despair. I asked myself whether Ireland, as so often before in her tragic history, was to dash the cup of liberty from her lips. Was the insanity of a small section of her people once again to turn all her marvelous victories of the last few years into irreparable defeat and to send her back, on the very eve of her final recognition as a free nation, into another long night of slavery, incalculable suffering and weary and uncertain struggling?

"For look at the Irish position today. In the short space of forty years Ireland has by a constitutional movement made an almost unbrokenly triumphant march from pauperism and slavery to prosperity and freedom. She has won back the possession of Irish land, she has stayed emigration, she has at last begun an era of national prosperity. Finally, she has succeeded in placing on the statute books the greatest charter of freedom ever offered her since the days of Grattan. Is all this to be lost?

Ireland's Choice in War.

"When war came she made a choice which was inevitable if she was to be true to all the principles which she had held through all her history and which she had just vindicated so completely on her own soil, namely, the rights of small nations, sacred principles of nationality, liberty, and democracy.

"Moreover, the nations for which through all her history she had felt the sympathy that came from common principles and common aspirations were trampled, as she in her time had been trampled, under the iron heel of arrogant force.

"What has Ireland suffered in the past which Poland, Alsace, Belgium, and Serbia have not suffered at the hands of Germany? And I may add also, that portion of the soil of France, her old friend and ally, which is in the hands of Germany?

"What has been the record of Germany but the suppression of nationality, of freedom, and of language—in short, the suppression of all things for which for centuries Ireland has struggled, the victory of which Ireland has achieved. Take the case of Belgium. Has there not been there the same ruthless shedding of blood of the priests and the people that is part of Ireland's own history?

"Leave the question of principle out and consider the question only of the mere interests of Ireland herself. What did the situation demand?

"Neutrality? That was impossible.

"Hostility to the just cause of the Allies? Is there a sane man in Ireland who does not see that this meant the drowning of Ireland's newly won liberties in Irish blood?

"Be this view right or wrong, this was the opinion of an overwhelming majority of the Irish people. It was the opinion which thousands of Irish soldiers have sealed with their blood by dying in the cause of the liberty of Ireland and of the world.

"But, anyhow, it was the opinion of Ireland, (and surely I need not argue the principle, especially with anybody who has professed himself a Home Ruler) that the policy of Ireland must be decided by Ireland herself. That is the principle which has been adopted by the Irish race everywhere.

Making Ireland a Catspaw.

"Millions of our people in the United States and elsewhere, whose generous devotion helped us so largely to win our victories for the motherland of our race, have always accepted it. However bounteous their help, never have they denied Ireland's right to choose her policy for herself. That doctrine has been contested only by the very same men who today have tried to make Ireland a catspaw of Germany.

"In all our long and successful struggle to obtain home rule we have been thwarted and opposed by that same section. We have won home rule not through them, but in spite of them. This wicked move of theirs was their last blow at home rule. It was not half as much treason to the cause of the Allies as treason to the cause of home rule.

"This attempted deadly blow at home rule, carried on through this section, is made more wicked, more insolent, by this fact—that Germany plotted it, Ger-

Continued on Page 2.

Main Rebel Force Cornered in Dublin; 400 Prisoners Reported Taken at Stephens Green

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

OUTSIDE DUBLIN, Thursday Night, April 27.—Following, in brief, is a survey of the military situation in Ireland as it appeared at 4 o'clock this afternoon:

In Dublin the rebels still hold Jacob's biscuit factory, from the roof of which they are able to command the Castle, and they occupy the General Post Office and the Four Courts. The Amiens Street Station for a time was also in possession of the insurgents.

Beyond desultory sniping from the housetops no engagements of any importance are taking place in Dublin City. The military authorities feel that since the activities of the rebels are now confined to one or two well-isolated districts and the general conditions in the city are returning to something like normal there is hardly justification for causing such a large destruction of important public and other places that the dispossession of their Sinn Fein tenants would entail. The rest of Ireland is well under control.

Driven Out of Stephens Green

LONDON, Saturday, April 29, (4:36 A. M.)—The Dublin rebels have been driven out of their entrenched positions in Stephens Green with bombs, after sustaining heavy losses, says The Daily News.

Four hundred Irish rebels were made prisoners when the troops captured Stephens Green and drove them out with bombs.

LONDON, Saturday, April 29.—"The military operations for the suppression of the rebellion in Dublin are proceeding satisfactorily," says a communication issued late last night by Field Marshal French, commanding the home forces.

"What may be described as the organized forces of the rebels," the communication adds, "are confined to a few localities, the principal one being the Sackville Street district, in which the rebel headquarters appear to be the General Post Office. The cordon of troops around this district has been drawn closer, and the rebels in this locality are now confined behind their line of barricades.

"Sniping from houses in which small parties of the rebels have established themselves in various parts of the city still continues. The district where this is most prevalent is the northwest of the Four Courts, which are still in the possession of the rebels. The clearance of these snipers is a matter of time.

"Considerable damage was caused by fires on the 27th, and a large fire is still burning in Sackville Street.

"In the other parts of Ireland the principal centres of disturbance are in County Galway and in Enniscorthy. Disturbances also are reported at Killarney, Clonmel, and Gorey.

"The other parts of Ireland appear normal.

"The general trend of the reports received indicates that the disturbances are local in character."

WOMAN A REBEL LEADER

Countess Markievicz In Uniform Incited Sinn Feiners and Larkinites

BANDS WERE POORLY ARMED

Stores and Factories Looted by the Rebels and Buildings Set Afire.

CARS USED AS BARRICADES

First Accounts Tell How the Outbreak Started as an Easter Parade.

Call Issued to Orangemen To Rally to Government

BELFAST, via London, April 28.—The Grand Master of the Orange Lodges of Ireland issued an order today to all Irish Orangemen, saying:

"In a crisis like the present it is the duty of every loyal man to place his services at the absolute disposal of the Government."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, April 29.—A number of persons, mostly English, who had been in Dublin during the critical hours of the rebellion reached London early yesterday morning. The narratives gathered from them reveal that although the rebels captured and held temporarily certain strategical points in the city, yet the inhabitants were free to move in many thoroughfares and it was possible even on Monday afternoon to walk about for two hours together without once setting eyes upon a single revolutionary in these areas.

The following account of how the revolt began is given by Herbert Goodwin, who was in Dublin from Good Friday till Wednesday last:

"Just upon the stroke of noon on Monday a mob of armed men, young fellows most of them, with fixed bayonets, bandoliers slung across their shoulders and soft felt hats as the nearest approach to uniformity in dress, burst into the General Post Office and brusquely told some 300 workers to clear out. Thus began the Sinn Fein rebellion, which when I left the city had its headquarters in the Postal Building overlooking Sackville Street.

"I had been staying at Pleasant Street, not far off, and was in Augier Street when I heard the opening shots as the Post Office was raided. Quickly there came a report that the rebels had obtained a footing there and I hurried around to find that such was the case. The whole district was suddenly thrown into a state of wild turmoil, with the police and soldiery quickly on the move.

"The rebels followed up their coup by taking possession of Stephens Green and several corner public houses [saloons] commanding strategical positions dominating various approaches. Immediately they captured a point they hoisted the rebel flag of green, white, and yellow emblazoned with a harp.

Main Trouble in Compact Area.

"The rising, so far as Dublin was concerned, was in the main restricted to a compact area in the heart of the city with the rebels in three main bodies, which covered the important approaches. The whole plan bore evidences of having been carefully thought out alike in the positions seized and in the manner in which they were rushed. There was little or no street fighting of a set, definite character or between compact bodies of soldiers and rebels in the open. The belligerents took cover a good deal, engaging in much shooting from house tops and other vantage points. Volleys rang out from unseen sources. Independent firing came from hidden marksmen.

"One of the aims of the rebels at an early stage was an attack on the Castle, which started late Monday afternoon and led to continuous fighting. They seemed to have massed in strength once they had got hold of the Post Office and Dame Street hardby was practically in their hands. They raided a newspaper office which gave them a stronghold and it became impossible for a stranger to venture into the street. With a wild dash the rebels swept up the roadway and made a bid for the Castle, and I am told that their progress was checked.

"No time was lost in setting about the task of dislodging the intruders, the fight continuing through the night and well on to the end of the next day. On Tuesday evening a soldier told me they had got the rebels out, but I doubted the statement, as further firing was heard from this quarter.

"The rebels bivouacked on Stephens Green, where they threw up intrenchments surmounted by sandbags and wood material. They had in view barrels which looked like powder kegs. Within twenty-four hours they had established positions at Kelly's Corner at Davis's public house, a good point for checking any advance along the canal. By Delahunt's, a continuance from Kelly's Corner overlooking Camden

DEVOY STATEMENT IS UNDER INQUIRY

Officials Are Investigating Allegations That the Irish Revolt Was Organized Here.

NO EVIDENCE YET OBTAINED

Only Question That Can Be Considered Is the Possible Violation of Neutrality.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—An intimation was made today in official circles that the Government was investigating statements of John Devoy, editor of The Gaelic American, indicating that the revolt in Ireland was engineered in this country. "We have not got the evidence—yet," was the answer to inquiries whether the Government had ascertained whether Devoy had violated the neutrality laws.

Beyond private expressions, uncomplimentary to Mr. Devoy, there was no disposition in official quarters to pay attention to his editorial in The Gaelic American in which he attacked President Wilson's personal character in connection with allegations that the Government gave information of the expedition headed by Sir Roger Casement to the British Government. Copies of the paper containing the editorial are to be examined by the officials concerned.

If the investigation shows that Devoy and others in this country had a part in plans to bring about the uprising in Ireland, the Department of Justice will take up the matter and consider whether the neutrality laws have been violated.

When Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to the President, was told today that Michael F. Doyle, a Philadelphia lawyer, had stated that he tried yesterday to get in communication with Mr. Tumulty by telephone from the Waldorf-Astoria in New York to arrange an interview between President Wilson and Mrs. George Henry Newman, a sister of Sir Roger Casement, Mr. Tumulty said: "Let him submit his request in writing." He added that if Mr. Doyle's request came he would follow the practice of referring it to the State Department for a report as to what course should be pursued.

GUNBOAT SHELLED REBELS.

Liberty Hall Demolished by Fire of Naval Reserves.

BELFAST, April 27, (via London, April 28.)—Liberty Hall, the headquarters of the Sinn Fein Society in Dublin, was shelled by a gunboat during the rioting early this week in the Irish capital, according to official statements given out here. The first official intimation of the outbreak in Dublin was received here yesterday. Telegraphic and telephonic communication between Belfast and Dublin is still interrupted seriously.

The Belfast News Letter today says it understands the Post Office at Dublin has been retaken by the military forces. The newspaper also publishes the following statement:

"The police authorities desire the widest publicity in your district of the following: During the night (Wednesday?) a royal naval reserve gunboat shelled Liberty Hall, the headquarters of the Sinn Fein force, and it was subsequently occupied. Meanwhile large reinforcements have arrived in Dublin. In other portions of the city the situation is well in hand and repairs to the railway line are being effected rapidly."

An official statement from the headquarters of the Irish command in Dublin received at the Victoria Barracks here Wednesday morning said:

"Reports from the provinces indicate that normal conditions prevail. The situation in Dublin has improved, and adequate forces are at the disposal of the military authorities to cope with it."

ONE CLANCY QUELLS AN IRISH UPRISING

Small Policeman Dissolves the German Tincture at a Loyal Irish-American Meeting.

DUBLIN PLOTS DENOUNCED

United Irish-American League Pledges Its Support to the Nation in Any Crisis.

About twenty-five Irishmen and perhaps as many Germans attempted last night to interject themselves into a meeting of the New York Council of the United Irish League of America, held at 624 Madison Avenue. Three men and one woman succeeded in getting into the meeting, and when they refused a polite request to leave, the men were hustled into the hall and into the street, where they were joined by the other disturbers, who immediately began a demonstration in favor of Germany and Ireland. They yelled for Germany, for Sir Roger Casement, for the Teutonic Allies, and cursed the name of John Redmond and the Allies.

As for the disturbers, every one of whom when approached refused to give his name, their bravery was of the vocal and not the physical kind, a fact that was quickly proved when the whole crowd was dispersed by one determined young policeman, Charles J. Clancy, of the East Fifty-first Street Station. Clancy is a type of Irishman described at the meeting as "imported, but not hyphenated."

The meeting of the Council was called for the joint purpose of deploring the present uprising in Ireland and of pledging the support of the members of the Irish League to President Wilson in any move he might see fit to make in defense of the rights of America and humanity. About 300 men and women, most of them gray-haired and nearly all of them long resident in America, crowded the little hall in which the meeting was held. It was a fine representative assembly of American citizens of Irish birth or ancestry, every one of whom cheered the name of the President, but not one of whom referred in any but the most sympathetic terms to those Irishmen who, as one of the speakers termed it, had fallen victims to one of "the most tragic crimes in history."

Stephen McFarland, President of the Council, presided at the meeting. The other speakers were Dr. John Grant Coyle, Patrick J. Bagan, former United States Minister to Chile; Chief John Kenlon of the New York Fire Department, John J. O'Connell, Chairman of the Progressive County Committee, and J. C. Walsh, editor of Ireland.

Polite to Intruders.

The meeting was just about to be called to order when one of the members of the Council noticed that among those present were three men and a woman who were not members of it. Mr. O'Connell and Dr. Coyle approached the group and politely asked them if they were members of the league. One of the men, a six-footer with iron gray hair and mustache and goatee to match, replied angrily that they were not. This was the man who afterward called many times for "three cheers for Germany." The other two men were little fellows, one of them rather sickly looking, but also very noisy. The woman seemed to be very much frightened.

"This is just a little meeting of ordinary American citizens," said Dr. Coyle to the group of would-be disturbers, "and I am sure that none of you desires to play an unwelcome part in it, and so I hope that you will quietly leave the hall."

"We won't go; we saw about this

Continued on Page 2.

How Rebels Took and Still Hold Parts of Dublin

Street, there was easy connection between all these positions.

Many Sentinels Unarmed.

"Besides armed Sinn Feiners many young men without rifles seemed to be acting as sentinels. That was the case, for instance, at a point by the quays, where a drawbridge was up and I was told I could not advance. The armed bodies gained their various strongholds in short, sharp sorties. Most of their advances were made Monday afternoon and evening. It was on that day that they descended upon Westland Row station, commanding the main railway artery to Kingstown and simultaneously other stations were rushed. Tram cars which have their terminus in Sackville Street were withdrawn on the outbreak of the rioting and all got safely to their depots, except one, which was held up at Kelly's Corner and used as a barricade. Motors did not fare so well. Cars of every description which happened to come near Stephens Green were seized by the rebels and dumped upon the camp boundaries as a barricade. In all, some forty or fifty were heaped together. One driver was shot in the head and lies in the hospital dangerously wounded. Wire was used in some places to buttress the barricades.

"Desultory fighting at various points continued far into Monday night and after a lull of a few hours was resumed on a more extensive scale early the following day. On Tuesday night there was a terrible fusillade at each of the three rebel centres and rushes were attempted. The rebels consistently avoided anything like a challenge in the open, but through the district in which they were concentrated they lurked at all hours behind doors and windows. Where they ventured in force into the streets it was around the quay, where they looted a number of little shops.

"For the most part the rebels were armed with old-fashioned rifles and a wonderful collection of bayonets of all ages. There was hardly a modern rifle to be seen. Some of the bullets were of a type that inflicts terrible wounds. Their equipment was supplemented by a bit of looting on the quays which included a haul of revolvers and ammunition. The fiercest volley firing was on Monday night in Dame Street, presumably in connection with the fight for the Castle and just below the College of Surgeons, not far from Stephens Green, with what result I cannot say.

Machine Guns Used by Troops.

"The troops brought machine guns which were used at such points as Davis s Corner on Monday night, Kelly's on Tuesday, and in Camden Street on Wednesday. The frontages of the premises held by the rebels were riddled with bullets to drive them out, but the buildings themselves were not demolished. Dislodged from Kelly's and driven down Camden Street the rebels had to scurry off and then they were out of Delahunt's, but on Wednesday they were still holding the public houses on the corner of the Green dominating Grafton Street, and they maintained their ground at the Post Office. On the Green as well as elsewhere a number of rebels were taken prisoner. Rescue was attempted in the case of some of them after the affair at Kelly's, several deaths resulting, and subsequent to that the authorities kept people at a distance when they were removing prisoners. Two were taken past me in the street in a bread van.

"The rebels made no attempt to mount guards at the approaches to their strongholds, but they moved about quite openly, hundreds of them.

"On Monday night the Post Office remained lighted up and you could see the occupants in groups in the rooms. The men were smoking their pipes and carrying their rifles with fixed bayonets. They had adopted the drastic measure of shooting at ony one who came near the building when they seized it, and after that they seemed to regard the passive crowd which kept some distance off with tolerant indifference.

"Their only sentinel was a young fellow further up the street toward the Castle, and he smoked his pipe while he mounted guard, which recalls another noteworthy circumstance in guard mounting, and that is that throughout Monday evening a military sentry on duty with fixed bayonet remained at his post outside the Bank of Ireland at the end of Sackville Street without molestation.

Loot Post Office and Hotel.

"It is stated that in the Post Office the weekly pay of the employes and the canteen yielded an abundant commissariat, but on the following morning the invaders made a breakfast-hour descent on the Gresham Hotel, across the way, and commandeered all the food supplies they could lay their hands on. Besides, in bravado they ventured on a little march in Sackville Street.

"There was a similar show of truculent humor at the other strongholds where they had made forcible entry into buildings. They seized flour and other foodstuffs and they used furniture for barricades. Sometimes they pushed aside sacks of flour behind which they were intrenched, and toppled one into the road as a gift to the people at hand, but the community suffered from the pillaging, for there was a shortage of bread throughout the city, as one of the immediate results of the rebellion:

"The rebels in their exploits rushed the Guinness Brewery on the quay, but were got out of it. They collared the mill on the quay, one of the largest in the city, but were ejected after a lot of damage had been done. On Monday night some of the poorer quarters were sacked.

"When the fighting was at its height on Tuesday night fires broke out in Sackville Street, whether by accident or design one could not say, and several large shops were burnt down, but still more lamentable were the loss of life and casualties civilians suffered, as well as the military and police. Mercer's Hospital is full. Ambulances were also going continuously to Meath Hospital.

"Before that on Monday night, when a force of Lancers rode down Sackville Street, they were fired on and saddles were emptied. One of the first soldiers to fall in the rebellion was a sergeant, who dashed with a little company into the Post Office when the raid was made. He was shot in the head.

Telephone Girl Defies Rebels.

"A telephone girl who hails from Scotland bravely refused to obey an order to quit and insisted on remaining to bandage the Sergeant's head. She saved his life. Another plucky rescue was by a young priest who went to the assistance of a wounded man lying in the danger zone in Dame Street. He had been left there helpless with a wound in his head, and people hesitated about rescuing him under the rebel fire, but the priest made no pause, and he took the sufferer to the hospital. On Tuesday evening I assisted to the hospital a poor boy who had been shot in the stomach at Stephens Green. Another incident was the spectacle of an ancient rifle lying on the pavement in Aungier Street, no one venturing to claim it or to secure it as a trophy.

"A striking figure in the rebellion is an elderly woman stated to be of high title who is spoken of as a Sinn Fein leader. She appeared in a uniform consisting of a green tunic and trousers and carried a rifle with a fixed bayonet. It was rumored there were also German leaders, but that remained only rumor.

"The rebel force's strength could only be roughly guessed at, and it included men from 20 to 25 years of age, who had come into the city for the Sunday demonstration. I did not see any veterans in the ranks. The troops dealing with the rebellion had drawn up cordons in streets when I left."

What a Trinity Student Saw.

E. McDermott, a student at Trinity College, furnished a remarkable account of the fighting in which he was an effective and which culminated in the capture by the authorities of Fort Liberty, an important base of the rebels. A fair, athletic young man in rimless glasses, McDermott typifies the sporting spirit in which the youthful cadets with a seasoning of trained troops accepted their grim responsibilities.

"I had been to the races outside the city on Monday," he said, "and returning in the evening I crossed Dublin in a taxicab. We were warned not to go by way of Stephens Green because the rebels were seizing all passing vehicles there and converting them into barricades; but in the journey to my home we passed the Post Office, and there on top was a green flag. The windows were broken and the building appeared deserted. Outside in the roadway were two dead cavalry horses. Except for these signs and the fact that there were no trams running, you would not have known there had been a revolution in the city.

"Later that evening I cycled into town again and rode around as near as I could get to Stephens Green to see what was doing. I was told that not only had the rebels taken possession of the Green and intrenched themselves there, but that they had also occupied some of the surrounding houses and the College of Surgeons. Thoroughfares leading to the Green were barricaded by vehicles which had been commandeered and which lay in the road, leaving a footpath clear Things were very quiet, and I didn't see a single policeman about or a soldier in uniform.

"I slept the night undisturbed, although I believe there was rifle fire between 5 and 6 o'clock Tuesday morning. After breakfast I decided to take a walk down Sackville Street. I found it barricaded, but, being shortsighted, I failed to notice that barbed wire had been drawn across the sidewalk until one of the rebels, a rifle in his hand and a bandolier stuffed with cartridges over his shoulder, warned me to be careful where I was going. I saw a dozen sturdy rebels with pickaxes marching along under the direction of a couple of men armed with revolvers, and can only presume they had been detained to dig trenches somewhere. I saw, too, that the barricades in the streets were formed of cabs and overturned trams. In a thoroughfare turning out of Sackville Street they had looted a cycle shop and improvised a barricade from crates and machines.

Sniping From Windows.

"By this time I had seen sufficient to realize that my services might be useful. Near by there were two or three fellows at gates and members of the O. T. C. posted at windows with rifles trained on the streets. I was admitted and upon volunteering received a rifle and cartridge belt and was conducted upstairs to assist in maintaining watch from windows. A fellow of the college was in charge of our corps and among the soldiers who had sought refuge from the fury of the rebels were some excellent snipers—really wonderful shots they were—who taking cover behind chimneys on the roof of Trinity swept both Sackville Street and Dame Street, where the rebels held some houses. The body of one man whom they had picked off already lay within the college.

"When I entered these snipers of ours would select a mark at a great distance and would be on the target with amazing accuracy every time. What looked like a woman's head was thrust from a window and the snipers paid no attention to it at first, but when it reappeared they popped away at it, and a tiny spurt of mortar uncomfortably close to the head warned it to take no further risks.

"About 11 o'clock the sound of fairly heavy firing reached us from the direction of the Castle as if an attack were in progress there. At the same time a sniper opened fire on a house in Dame Street, aiming at windows which were thought to conceal enemy snipers. We also sent three rounds at it, making the windows our target. The enemy was handicapped through his being armed with weapons inferior to ours. Meantime firing had continued at intervals from the direction of the Castle. It was heard at lunch and again at 4 o'clock, and we understood that the rebels held two newspaper offices near the Castle.

"From 9 o'clock until 11 there was fairly brisk firing at Stephens Green. We dispatched pickets up Dame Street and these men succeeded in clearing the rebels from houses which they held there. This system of attacking occupied houses with pickets was extended and the success of it largely accounts for the effective way in which the hostile forces were gradually penned within a ring.

"At 11 o'clock I turned in and slept through the night, awaking at 5 Wednesday.

Capture of Liberty Hall.

"After remaining at my post for an hour I received a message from the officer in command asking for some civilians to go out upon a special mission which I cannot disclose. Our work took us to about sixty yards from Liberty Hall, the Sinn Feiners' principal headquarters. A lot of troops had concentrated there and seised the houses on the opposite side of the river, and machine guns were trained on the building. Within five minutes Liberty Hall had been reduced to a pitiable spectacle. Altogether some forty shells struck the building, the very first shot carrying away the green flag which had floated defiantly from the roof.

"I think the rebels must have withdrawn by the back way as soon as they saw for what purpose the troops had been gathered at that point. Certainly they made no reply to this fierce attack. Not a shot could I hear coming from Fort Liberty, and when the troops dashed forward with bayonets fixed and cheering triumphantly their onrush was unchecked and they were quickly established in the ruins. The building had seemed to crumble under the bombardment and the gunners were so true with their aim that a house on one side of the hall was only slightly damaged, while the public house on the other side was not touched. The work of the artillery was completed and I went back with it.

"Upon top of the college soldiers were posted with machine guns in a window and there was a duel in progress between them and rebels in houses in Sackville Street, who were also armed with a machine gun, but the latter seemed unable to get in an effective shot in return. I watched the spectacle for some moments and then, as I was doubtful if I stayed much longer whether I should be able to leave the city, and as I particularly wished to go to England, I obtained permission to depart.

"On the way to Kingstown, six miles distant, I met fresh troops marching on the city equipped with machine guns. I heard, by the way, that machine guns had been turned upon the rebels in Stephens Green. I heard also that a certain titled woman, clad in a green costume, had been seen assisting the rebels, and there were several statements which credited women with actively helping the insurgents. Some of the latter were mere boys."

McDermott said that when he left Dublin the situation was well under control, and he added the surprising information that during the turmoil the usual examinations were conducted at Trinity by special examiners.

What a Woman Saw.

The following account was written for The Daily Chronicle by an English professional woman, who was on a holiday in Dublin, and returned to England on Thursday:

"Returning from a walk Monday I was on the Lesson Street bridge at noon. I heard the crackle of rifle fire and concluded that the reports proceeded from some range in the neighborhood of the existence of which I was ignorant.

"I turned into Lower Baggot Street, and was surprised to see people leaning out of their windows and craning their necks to get a glimpse of Stephen's Green. The noise of firing had increased, and up the streets leading to the Green a dense crowd of people had gathered, and there was considerable shouting. Women who came by told us the Sinn Feiners had stormed the Green, had closed the gates, were digging themselves in, and were firing upon all men, soldiers and policemen alike, in uniform. One woman declared she had seen a policeman shot up there, while a volley from the insurgents had killed a girl and a baby she carried in her arms. We had certainly watched the Sinn Feiners marching about the city, bodies of men, and youths of the democratic kind, some in the customary green uniforms, others with a warlike bandolier and belt fixed on over their ordinary clothes, but we had not suspected that they contemplated so dramatic an action as that of Monday.

"It appears the rebels opened fire without warning upon the military and police, who were without arms and who sought such shelter as first offered itself. At the Green they had constructed a barricade with a tram, and a cart horse was lying dead there. It is a curious commentary upon the psychology of the watching crowd that the carcass of the dead animal seemed to impress them far more than the actual drama unfolding itself before their eyes.

"It was freely stated that Westland Row Station had been captured by the rebels, and as I was anxious to get to England I determined to make inquiry at the station myself. A porter was standing outside, and I asked him if the news were true.

"'Quite true, ma'am,' he answered.

"'How ever did it happen?' I said.

"'Why, you see, ma'am,' he explained, 'they comes up to us and they says quite polite, "clear out," and with that they points a rifle at us, an' out we came.'

Rebels Fired in the Air.

"The revolutionaries left in charge of Westland Row would occasionally come to the entrance and discharge their rifles or revolvers into the air, but whether in sheer excess of spirits or whether to intimidate the populace I cannot tell. They laid hands on all the money they could find in the station.

"From the station I walked to a side gate at Trinity College and questioned the porter on duty there. As a noted loyalist stronghold I wanted to know what its fate had been in the revolt that had so suddenly flamed out. My friend, the porter, was in quite a flippant mood considering the circumstances and jokingly inquired if I had come to join the O. T. C., as they were in need of volunteers. Through the gate I noticed that the barricades thereabouts had so substantial an appearance that it was a comfort to look at them. Members of the O. T. C. had made all haste to the college, and although they were without uniforms they possessed arms and unlimited confidence, and the mere sight of the college reassured me.

"I paid two visits to the crowd at Stephen's Green, and observing a conductor staring at a tram which had been appropriated for the purposes of the rebels' barricade I asked him if it was his vehicle.

"'No,' he said, 'but they've got mine as well. A Sinn Feiner boarded her, clapped his rifle to my head and said: "Get off!" I've never nipped off a tram quicker than I did then. The Sinn Feiner, he took the handles from the gear and carried them into the Green, and so they've blocked the lines.'

Public Interested and Amused.

"I record these conversations in detail because to me they seemed to express the public attitude toward the revolt, an attitude which was one more of tolerant interest, even amusement, in the doings of the Sinn Feiners rather than any apprehension of the consequences of the lawless acts which were being perpetrated in every direction.

"For more than an hour I wandered about different parts of Dublin and though the city was under the insurgents I did not set eyes on one. In that time I met a friend, however, who had had a very startling adventure. Her husband had gone to a place ten miles away and she went to the station with the object of joining him, but a rebel discharged his rifle right in front of her, crying 'Stop!' She asked him by what right he did that. She pleaded that she be allowed to join her husband, but he said it was impossible for her to reach the place. His explanation was that the rebels had destroyed the lines outside the stations which they had seized.

"I got back to my home at 4 o'clock and called up my friends on the telephone to ascertain if they were all right and each of my inquiries proved satisfactory. They also proved that the rebels had not interfered with the telephone system of the city and on the next day the military took charge of it and only urgent medical calls were permitted. I lay awake that night until 11:30 o'clock listening to occasional bursts of firing. Later they ceased altogether and the only sound was that of drunken persons staggering through the streets. Whether they were rebels I did not trouble myself to look.

"At 5:30 next morning I was awakened by the measured tramp of feet in the street outside. I peeped out, and there were residents already at windows and doors, fully dressed, watching a regiment of soldiers filing through the road, from which I concluded that many of my neighbors had not gone to bed over night. The spectacle of the soldiers seemed to me to force upon the onlookers the possibilities of civil war and all the horror and needless bloodshed it entailed, and in the sudden light of that prospect they had become very grave. Two dear old ladies did come out of the house they jointly occupy and press refreshments, at a cost they could ill afford, upon the troops.

"The latter had been halted in the street while the position of the rebels at Stephen's Green was being reconnoitred. There they stood for perhaps an hour, and it was strangely thrilling to see our usually quiet road in occupation of the military, to see the sentries crouching behind lamp posts and fire alarms, their bayonets tipped and their rifles resting in such a position as to cover the approaches to Baggot Street. Eventually the main column moved up toward the green, and after a few shots had snapped out I was surprised to observe them returning unhurriedly. Right at the head of the column were four prisoners, one a stout, pale-faced man with a covert coat and a bowler hat, and two men of the ragamuffin species.

"After the soldiers had passed on their way it was really amusing to see the manner in which milk vans and baker's carts came into the street. They knew they were tempting fate, but notwithstanding they made their customary deliveries at houses with possibly a little more than their customary haste, while shots were spitting into the streets from the rebels in green.

"By the afternoon I had decided it would be advisable for me to endeavor to return to London, but hours slipped by, and I could not induce a jarvey to take me and my luggage to Kingstown. They all declared the road was not safe, and that they dared not risk it. At last, in desperation, I stoped a car driven by a jarvey whom I knew by sight and who was somewhat inebriated. He had a fare and sought to push by me, but I laid my hands on the shafts and he was compelled to halt lest he should run over me. He promised to pick me up at 5 o'clock and he drove off, wagging his head sorrowfully and exclaiming that there wasn't a yoke horsed vehicle on the road, and it was madness to venture outside the city.

"Finally he did call for me, much later than he promised. He was more inebriated, most of the Jarveys were suffering in that way—than ever and he brought with him a very powerful-looking nondescript individual. He said he had induced this man to travel with him on the box and protect him in an emergency. We came to the discussion of terms and he flatly refused to drive me six miles or so for less than 25 shillings. I remarked that it was a stiff sum, but the man standing by offered the opinion that he would not drive me there for double the sum, and that made my Jarvey more obdurate, until I was forced to consent or remain in Dublin, and thus I got to Kingstown.

"Not a soul molested us on the way, but everybody favored us with long, curious stares, and only my portmanteau on the roof, I conjecture, disarmed suspicion.

"I was told before I left that the rougher elements of those in the city itself had abandoned themselves to looting in the first flush of their success, and that shops were broken open in Grafton and Sackville Streets. In one case it was a boot store, from which men shod themselves, and in another case it was a toy shop, the contents of which were scattered among the children who happened by, and in yet a third case it was a sweet shop, from which it will be seen that the looters were actuated by a wild desire to confiscate any property."

It was in Phoenix Park, the scene of some of Ireland's darkest days, that the first spark of the Irish revolt was kindled, says a Daily Mail dispatch from Dublin.

The so-called citizen army held a review in the park on Monday, paraded, and marched with loaded rifles and fixed bayonets. Afterward they were addressed by their leaders and marched in well-ordered ranks for the return to Dublin.

Passing the Vice Regal Lodge in silence they entered the outskirts of the town where they met troops of the Dublin garrison, marching in the opposite direction. Two men in the first rank of the citizen army leveled their rifles and fired among the soldiers. Two officers and several men fell. The attackers immediately flung up their arms but the soldiers replied, killing three Sinn Feiners.

This was the signal for a general revolt, and the news was carried like a flash to the heart of the city. A message to the Royal Military Barracks brought the first draft of soldiers. Owing to the fact that it was a holiday, with races in progress, Dublin was fairly empty.

Desultory firing began in different streets, obviously with the purpose of diverting the attention of the military from the main objects of the rebels' attack—the Post Office, hotels in the centre of the city, the four courts, Stephen's Green, and Trinity College, all of which were soon in the hands of the rebels.

Put Rebel Force at 12,000.

The Daily Mail dispatch says that the rebel forces on Thursday numbered about 12,000, of which 2,000 were Larkinites, and 10,000 were Sinn Feiners.

Women Marched With Rebels.

LONDON, Saturday, April 29.—An account of the beginning of the revolt as published in a Belfast newspaper received here, says:

"The revolt began just as the clock struck twelve. Evidently the striking of the clock had been the pre-arranged signal. The rebels formed first before a vacant shop in Dame Street, where a supply of rifles with fixed bayonets was distributed.

"Beside each man there marched a woman in uniform and carying a bandolier filled with cartridges. Automobiles loaded with arms and ammunition also aided in the supplying of the rapidly forming rebels.

"The first move of the rebel soldiery was toward the upper castle yard, where a policeman was just shutting the gates as they arrived. He was immediately shot dead, being perhaps the first victim of the outbreak.

"The rebels then turned their attention to the officers.

"Marching on the Post Office, a young woman suffered a violent attack from the rebels because she was wearing a munitions worker's badge."

Passengers arriving in London from Dublin describe the raising of the rebel flag over the general postoffice there as follows:

"It was just 3 o'clock in the afternoon when we witnessed the dramtic raising of the new flag on the government flagstaffs. On the right was the Sinn Fein flag of green, white, and orange, and on the left side of the building was a new green flag of the same size, with the words 'Irish Republic' in yellow letters outlined in white. There was no other mark or device on the flag. The hoisting of the flags was carried out by a group of three or four Sinn Feiners amid the wild cheering of their comrades."

ARRESTS MADE IN LIMERICK.

Military Caught Dublin Sinn Fein Committee There Monday.

CORK, April 28, (via London.)—A committee of Dublin Sinn Feiners arrived here by automobile Monday and held a secret conference with local leaders.

Later the committee was arrested at Limerick by the military before they had a chance to confer with leaders there.

INSURRECTION STARTED WITH EASTER "PARADE"

Countess Markievicz, Sister of an Irish Baron, Took a Leading Part in it.

DUBLIN, Tuesday, April 25, (via London, April 28.)—Dublin has now been held up for twenty-four hours by a combination of members of the Sinn Fein Society and followers of James Larkin, head of the Transport Workers' Union and well known as a strike leader.

There has been the same violence in the city as marked the big street car strike in 1913, which was headed by Larkin, but supplemented by the use of an armed force with military pretentions and the seizure of strategic points designed to give the disturbance the aspect of a revolution.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in a proclamation today, calls the movement "insurrectionary," and declares that it is due to foreign prompting. It is, he says, small. He adds that stern measures are being taken to suppress it."

The revolution thus far is considered an imitation, though on a much extended scale, of "Fort Chabrol" in Paris, which was held by political rioters some fifteen years ago, and the riots in Sydney Street in London. While it is declared not to have the support of the people generally, and even is not considered by some of the authorities a rising, the situation certainly is very serious and far beyond the dimensions of a riot.

The trouble has gone on now for twenty-four hours and has completely dislocated the life of Dublin. No shops are open and no business is being transacted. Street cars have ceased to run and the gas supply has been cut off. Use of the telephone between the city and the suburbs has been forbidden by the military and the running of trains to and from the country is very irregular.

Yesterday (Monday) at midday the Sinn Fein revolutionists were assembled as if for one of their usual parades. They were supposed to be going out for an Easter Monday march. Some of the rank and file even imagined that this was their purpose.

About 600 of them, however, took possession of the General Post Office in Sackville Street, which at the time was attended by a usual small holiday staff of clerks. There the 600 men remained all day and night, and still hold forth. Telegraphic and postal communication, in so far as it goes through this, the chief Post Office in Ireland, has ceased.

The raid was beyond the power of the police to deal with. Small detachments of lancers appeared on the scene, but after two or three of their horses had been shot and two or three of the men wounded they withdrew. Since then the Sinn Feiners in the Post Office have been left alone, and they have hoisted the flag of the Irish Republic over the building.

Various corners in Sackville Street have been occupied by the Sinn Feiners, and barricades of barbed wire erected in the thoroughfare. In this street there has been a great deal of looting of shops and smashing of windows.

In Stephen's Green a detachment of the Sinn Feiners entered the green, which is surrounded by a high railing, and locked themselves in and began digging trenches. The authorities considered that this move as a last stand might be intelligible, but as an outset of the disturbance they could not guess its purpose.

Countess in Volunteer Uniform.

The Countess Markievicz, the sister of an Irish baron, in a volunteer uniform, was a prominent figure in the disturbance. She was one of the leading sympathizers with James Larkin in the 1913 street car riots, and her house was raided in January by the police, who are said to have seized a printing press and type with which alleged pro-German literature was being printed. Her husband is said to be a Polish nobleman.

In addition to Stephen's Green various corner points covering the entrance to the green also were occupied by the Sinn Feiners, who flourished rifles from the windows of nearby houses. Several passing motor cars and taxicabs were commandeered. The occupants of these machines were taken inside the green, apparently as hostages, and the cars were drawn up on the roadway as barricades.

There has been much rifle and revolver firing, seemingly at nothing in particular, and several persons out holiday-making have been killed or injured. The wounded were removed to St. Vincent's Hospital, on one side of Stephen's Green.

In the Portobello Road, over the canal which forms the boundary of the city, the Sinn Feiners seized a corner public house (saloon.) Here also holiday-makers suffered from promiscuous shooting. One platoon of the Royal Irish Rifles succeeded in dislodging and taking prisoner these Sinn Feiners.

During Monday officers and men in khaki and isolated individuals were shot at in the streets. Some of them are reported to have been killed or wounded.

Newspaper Office Seized.

No evening newspapers appeared in Dublin Monday, and no morning papers were published today. The Evening Mail office was occupied by members of the Sinn Fein yesterday. They still retain their possession of the building. The military have established themselves opposite The Evening Mail office.

The Royal College of Surgeons, which faces Stephen's Green on the west, was seized by the Sinn Feiners and their flag flown from it.

Thus far the revolters have captured nothing by fighting. There was nobody to resist them and they simply occupied unprotected buildings.

The authorities express the opinion that the trouble may last a day or two. They say there is ample force at the disposal of the Government to quell the entire disturbance with ease. The sympathy of the people generally, they declare, is against the disturbers, but thus far the military authorities have not shown their strength. They are no doubt anxious to end the trouble with a minimum of bloodshed and destruction of property.

It is impossible as yet to ascertain or even approximate the number of persons killed or injured, but there is no doubt that the aggregate is considerable, as the holiday crowds were large and the shooting by the Sinn Feiners was very wild and reckless.

LONDON, April 28.—The Associated Press dispatch sent from Dublin Tuesday afternoon was the first detailed eyewitness account of the disorders in Dublin to be received in London. The resident Associated Press correspondent in Dublin forwarded the message by courier to Kingstown, seven miles southeast of Dublin, whence it came to London by mail. The message bore the stamp of the postal censor, and apparently was unexpurgated.

The Dublin view of the uprising at the end of the first day seemingly corroborates the report that the force which began the disorder was not a large one.

Countess Markievicz and Larkin.

In regard to Countess Markievicz, a Central News dispatch to London on Jan. 23 stated that her house in Dublin had just been raided by the police, who had seized a printing press and type which, it was alleged, had been used to print pro-German literature. The dispatch continued:

"The Countess is the sister of an Irish Baronet and is married to a Polish nobleman. She was one of the leading sympathizers of James Larkin, head of the Transport Workers' Union, during the street car riots in Dublin in 1913, which were led by Larkin. She is also well known by her activities among the poor. The police also have raided other suspected houses, seizing arms and ammunition. In no case was resistance offered the raiders."

Larkin posed as an evangelist leader of labor, and although he was repudiated by both the Catholic and the Protestant Churches in Ireland and by organized trades unions, he won many converts by his feverish utterances. The Earl of Aberdeen, now Marquis of Aberdeen and Temair, who had been Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, strongly advised drastic measures on the part of the Government, saying that Larkin was just the firebrand needed to set Ireland aflame; and Larkin was arrested, charged with sedition, and lodged in Mountjoy jail, Dublin.

He was released soon after through the personal intervention of Miss Violet Asquith, daughter of the Premier, who made a remarkable speech in his behalf on Nov. 13, 1913, at a Liberal bazaar, in which she said:

"Sedition is a rather mediaeval offense, especially now that Sir Edward Carson by his law-abiding [sic] modern methods has shorn it of every glamour and drawn it down to the level of the most humdrum respectability."

A year later Larkin came to America where, together with Dr. Kuno Meyer, he addressed a mixed audience of German-Americans and members of the Clan-na-Gael at Terrace Garden on the evening of Dec. 17. He declared that he had four little boys in Ireland and that if he thought they would go through life under the British flag he would take them on his knees and "break their necks."

When the applause ceased, he continued: "There are 20,000,000 German-Americans and 13,000,000 Irish-Americans in the United States, and if you act together you can make the United States and the newspapers do as you like. I am not a citizen of the United States, and if they want to deport me tomorrow they can do it."

HEROIC GIRL DEFIES SNIPERS.

Runs Out Repeatedly Under Fire to Save Wounded Soldiers.

HOLYHEAD, (via London,) Saturday, April 29.—A resident of London returning from Dublin praised the heroism of an Irish girl 16 years old, who ran from her home like a deer in the face of a hail of snipers' bullets to rescue wounded soldiers. He said:

"She grasped a wounded soldier under the arms—a stranger to her, for he had just arrived from England—and dragged him to where others stood ready to carry him to a hospital. Then back she ran for another of the stricken soldiers.

"Her example inspired scores. She repeatedly led nurses and doctors from a hospital, almost in the face of a rain of fire from buildings, to places where the wounded lay. Loud were the cries that she deserved a Victoria Cross."

GERMAN VIEW OF REVOLT.

Doubt It Will Succeed, but Think It May Harm President Wilson.

LONDON, April 27, (Delayed.)—The German press prints telegrams from Dutch papers with regard to the trouble in Ireland, says the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company at Amsterdam.

The Cologne Volks Zeitung is quoted by the correspondent as saying that the situation in Ireland must be watched by Germany, especially in view of the present American crisis. Had the adventure succeeded, declares the newspaper, it would have "had immense influence on feeling in America toward Germany, but as things have happened it will do little good."

"The Cologne Gazette seems to expect no success from the Sinn Fein revolt in Ireland," Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent telegraphs. "It cautions its readers not to overestimate the effect which the disturbances will have on the political and military situation in England, and points out the strength of the British forces in Ireland." The Gazette continues:

"One must ask, however, at a moment when a solution is being sought of the tense situation between the United States and Germany, what impression news of the disturbances in Dublin will have on millions of Irishmen in North America. We must wait to see what attitude they will take toward President Wilson's demands and how far their influence extends on the parties which must reckon with this factor in the elections."

Pope Would Not Receive Casement.

PARIS, April 27, (Delayed.)—A dispatch to the Temps from Rome quotes the Giornale d'Italia as saying that before he embarked on his Irish expedition Sir Roger Casement sought an audience with Pope Benedict and that it was refused.

ONE CLANCY QUELLS AN IRISH UPRISING

Continued from Page 1.

meeting in the papers and we have come here as free men and we intend to say," said the spokesman.

"Is that so? Well, we shall see about that," snapped a red-haired Irishman who was standing by, and a moment later he had the little man by the shoulders and was propelling him in the direction of the door.

The big man did not wait to be propelled. He ran for all he was worth, and he never stopped until he was in the avenue. The second man followed him, but did not show the speed of his heavier colleague. The woman clung to the arm of the little fellow, who was resisting, and now and then screamed.

In Madison Avenue the rest of the disturbers were waiting.

"They assaulted us. Let's get a warrant for their arrest," the big man shouted.

One lone leaguer, Kelly by name, followed the three men and the woman to the street. He walked out into the avenue, faced the crowd of "hostiles" and shook his fist in their faces. Clancy had not yet arrived.

"Hurrah for Germany!" yelled the big man, who had regained his breath by this time, and fellow-disturbers responded wildly and loudly. The big man leaped into the air as he called for more cheers for Germany and for Ireland.

"Three cheers for Sir Roger Casement," another man shouted, and again the noise went skyward.

"To hell with John Redmond" another agitator yelled, and when they had finished sending the Irish leader to perdition another man roared out that hell was also the place for the Allies.

And then something happened. Along came Clancy. He did not hesitate a moment. He walked right straight into the middle of the crowd.

"What's all this yelling about!" demanded Clancy.

"We have been assaulted," the big, brave man meekly replied.

"He's the fellow who shouted for Germany," an onlooker told Clancy.

"I never did it; it is'nt true," the big man said and he smiled sweetly at the little Irish policeman with the cold gray eyes.

"Well I guess the whole bunch had better move on and don't be slow about it either," said Clancy.

One young fellow hesitated.

"Move," said Clancy, and he got underway.

The disturbers moved out into the middle of the avenue and started to confer, one with the other. In the meantime a man had telephoned to Police Headquarters and four policemen arrived in a few minutes to reinforce Clancy. That was all the disturbers wanted and it was about 9:05 P. M. when the last one, a young man who works in the office of Gaelic American, was seen disappearing in the direction of Lexington Avenue. And that was the end of the "Madison Avenue uprising" in favor of Germany and Sir Roger Casement.

Clancy having finished with the crowd outside, the meeting upstairs in favor of the United States, President Wilson, and Irish loyalty proceeded.

Mr. O'Connell spoke first. The only solution of the Irish question, he said, was the triumph of the Home Rule movement which will make of Ireland an integral and not a subservient part of the British Empire. Great reforms, he said, do not come in a day or a week. John Redmond, said Mr. O'Connell, had pledged the loyalty of Ireland, and the real men of Ireland intend to keep that pledge.

"There are many unfortunate Irishmen," he added, "who have been led by the nose by the professional politician and pot hunter among us, and they have been easy meat for the scoundrel who has lived on their misfortunes. I regret that there are professional Irishmen in America. I don't say that these professionals whom I have in mind have dirty German gold in their pockets, but I imagine that my views on that matter are the same as yours. I pride myself that I came to America because of the opportunity it offered to me, and I took the oath of citizenship and I intend to keep that oath sacred always. I have a sentimental love for Ireland, the love of a son for his mother, but that does not affect my loyalty to America. We are imported, but, thank God, we are not hyphenated Americans. There is and there never can be any room here for the man of divided loyalty.

"There was recently held in this city a convention of Irishmen. It was held at a prominent hotel, and it was fostered by the dirty gold of a certain belligerent power of Europe, and that power is not numbered among the nations we call the Allies. We all deplore the tragedy now taking place in Ireland, and we know to whom the blame for it all is due. We must all be for Ireland—an Ireland that will be loyal to its pledged word—but above all we must all be for America."

Mr. O'Connell then introduced the resolutions drafted for the consideration of the Council, which were adopted with a rising vote, and without a single "No." The resolutions follow:

The United Irish League of America was founded more than fifteen years ago to support the cause of Home Rule for Ireland the Irish Parliamentary Party under the leadership of John Redmond. That party represented and represents the spirit, the principles, the ideals of the Irish race. It represented and represents the solid belief of over the majority of the Irish people in Ireland that a new era had opened since democracy in England succeeded government by autocracy, and that redress of Ireland's grievance could be attained rather by constitutional and peaceable methods than by physical force, by conciliation and appeal to the sense of justice and right rather than by cherishing the hatred of a departed epoch.

Composed as the league is of men and woman of Irish birth or blood, very naturally its members cherish the most tender sentiments toward the country from which they or their forbears sprang and warmly sympathize with every effort made to better her condition. Conversely do they deplore any blight on her prospects.

This does not mean a divided allegiance, for our Irish born citizens make no reservation on taking the oath to support the Constitution and laws of the United States, their loyalty is to the country which gives them a haven and an opportunity, and the obligations of their oath of fealty admit of no division.

The members of the United Irish League have the sincerest sympathy for those misguided men who have shed their blood in the streets of Dublin in the sincere belief that they were doing the greatest endeavor for the beloved mother land, even though their efforts were misguided and ill-judged; although they deplore the lack of insight and judgment which brought them to a course of action which could only bring anguish to the Irish heart and greatly prejudice the cause for which a forty-five-year peaceable contest has been raged and which was on the threshold of actual fruition.

But they condemn those leaders who promoted and agitated the unwise movement, not from motives of sincere love of the little green land, but either from blind hatred of the English people or, worse, with German gold in their pockets.

And more worthy still of condemnation is that section of Irish blood in America who not only cast to the winds the real interests of the people of Ireland but became disloyal to the United States by not only deceiving the efforts of our Government to maintain neutrality, but actually lent themselves to plotting against that Government and the rights of the American people, and all in the interest of one of the belligerents in the great European war.

It would be contemning the intelligence of some of these minds to say that they were really actuated by proper and patriotic motives and were not aware of the gravity of their offense; as to others, every person of Irish birth or blood in this country knows their character of professional Irishmen, who either have lived off their emotional and sentimental brethren for a generation or have made political capital out of them. Both classes know that the actual operation of Home Rule in Ireland will deprive the one of their peculiar livelihood and the other of their opportunity for public office or notoriety.

Hence Home Rule must be killed if they can do it. Of the class whose voices have been heard tonight Devoy is the type to be found in both of the above classes. It is needless to say that they are beneath the contempt of all honest-minded people.

We therefore condemn those men of our race in this country who are responsible for duping our unfortunate brothers in Ireland into sacrificing their lives in what they believe to be for the good of their country, but which the plotters know must necessarily be an abortive attempt and one that can only result in travail and anguish for the Irish people and probably mean a postponement of the Home Rule act.

We, as residents in and citizens of this American Republic, condemn these plotters as disloyal to America. And we assure the people of the United States that our loyalty to the Government of the United States is sincere and undivided, and that we do and will support their Government with our hearts and minds, and our lives in any position it may take for the honor and well-being of the American people and against any and every power and potentate whatsoever on the face of the earth.

Dr. Coyle, in his speech, referred to the fact that of the original 27,000 Irish Volunteers who organized to oppose the movement led by Sir Edward Carson and Bonar Law, 25,000 had gone to the front for the Empire. The present uprising, he declared, did not have the sympathy of the least people of Ireland, whose sons to the total number of 100,000 had died or were still fighting for freedom and against the triumph of autocracy.

The other speaks indorsed all that Dr. Coyle and Mr. O'Connell had said.

REDMOND ATTACKS 'TRAITORS' HERE

Continued from Page 1.

many organized it, Germany paid for it. So far as Germany's share in it is concerned, it is a German invasion of Ireland, and as brutal, as selfish, as cynical as Germany's invasion of Belgium. Blood has been shed, and if Ireland has not been reduced to the same horrors of Belgium, with her starving people, her massacred priests, and her violated convents, it is not the fault of Germany.

"And the final aggeration of this movement is this: The misguided, insane young men who have taken part in this mov

NEW GERMAN DRIVE COMING, SAYS PARIS

Wide Attack on Western Front and Naval Assault on England Are Forecast.

VERDUN FIGHTING SLACKENS

While Activity Against British Lines and in Lorraine Hint of Change of Plans.

LONDON, April 28.—With the marked slackening of the German offensive on the Verdun front and the increased activity on the British front, military critics are inclined to believe that some new campaign is being devised by the Teuton leaders.

Major de Civrieux, military writer in the Paris Matin, believes that the German military and naval staffs are preparing a great offensive against both the Anglo-French Army on the Continent and the fleet on the coast of Great Britain in a last desperate bid for victory.

The simultaneous occurrence, he remarks, of Zeppelin raids on England, the risky North Sea naval expedition, and the outbreak in Dublin are not mere coincidences. At the same time, he points out, the Swiss frontier has been closed for a period of three weeks, while on the French front in Lorraine and in the Vosges the Germans are renewing partial demonstrations in the hope of dividing the attention of the French Staff.

There is one principle that the German Staff will never abandon, Major de Civrieux says, except under absolute necessity, and that is the retention of the strategic initiative. It is aware of the Allies' common designs, he says, and is exerting all its energies to forestall them.

The British official communication says:

Early this morning the enemy attempted to enter our trenches north of Roclincourt, after exploding five mines and bombarding by artillery and trench mortars, but were repulsed successfully.

The day passed quietly in the neighborhood of Loos, since the gallant fighting of the Sixteenth Irish Division broke the German attack delivered yesterday under the cover of gas.

Elsewhere there were only unimportant artillery actions at isolated points.

There has been considerable activity in the air. Four of our machines attacked eight hostile machines. Flying in formation they drove a wedge into the middle of the enemy squadron and, after a fight lasting ten minutes, four of the enemy machines were driven down, one landing in a plowed field. One of our machines was hit, but we suffered no casualties.

In another fight one enemy machine is believed to have been hit.

Official reports from both Berlin and Paris today indicate that the situation at Verdun is unchanged. Intermittent shelling of the French lines around Avocourt west of the Meuse and a violent bombardment by German guns in the region around Pepper Hill and Douaumont east of the river were the only incidents outside of a few air raids on each side.

The French official report, issued this afternoon, reads:

Last night witnessed no event of importance with the exception of an intermittent bombardment in the regions of Avocourt and Esnes, and a certain activity on the part of our trench guns in the sector of Regneville, to the west of Pont-a-Mousson.

During the day of Thursday French aviators delivered numerous aerial attacks. An aeroplane of the enemy was brought down in the region of Fromezey. Two other German machines, attacked by French airmen, were compelled to land seriously injured, one near Douaumont and the other in the wood of Montfaucon.

In the region of Nesles-Chaulnes a German Fokker plane, reached by the French fire, was seen to fall headfirst within the German line.

During the day of the 27th a French air squadron in the Woevre bombarded the railroad station at Lamarche, throwing down eighteen shells.

The official bulletin from the German Army Headquarters says:

As the result of fights in the region east of Vermelles forty-six English prisoners, including one Captain, were taken and two machine guns and one mine thrower were captured.

In the Meuse region there was no change in the situation.

The regular shelling of places behind our front, namely Leus, and its suburbs, and also numerous villages south of the Somme and the town of Roye, has increased during the last few weeks. Casualties among the civilian population, especially women and children, have thus caused. The names of the killed and injured will be published in the Gazette des Ardennes.

After an aerial fight one enemy aeroplane crashed to the earth west of the Meuse over Bethelainville, another near Very, and a third machine was brought down by our anti-aircraft guns near Frapelle, east of St. Dié.

A German air squadron dropped bombs on the barracks and railway buildings at Ste. Menehould.

This communication was issued by the French War Office tonight:

To the north of the Aisne the cannonading has been rather violent in the region of Bois des Buttes.

West of the Meuse artillery fighting occurred in the sector of the wood of Malancourt.

To the east of the Meuse a violent bombardment was directed against our positions between the Côte du Poivre and Douaumont.

In the Woevre the day has been comparatively quiet.

In the Vosges our batteries caught under their fire an enemy convoy near Mousseys.

On the rest of the front nothing important has occurred.

Aviation.—During the night of 27-28 our aeroplanes shelled the station at Audun le Roman, some military huts near Spincourt, and the stations at Grand Pre and Challerange.

WARM TRIBUTE TO PETAIN.

Legion of Honor Put Him and Two Others on Special Roll.

PARIS, April 28.—Generals Petain, Balfourier, and Claret de la Touche have been placed on the special roll of the Legion of Honor for grand officers for conspicuous services at Verdun. The inscription, relating to General Petain, says:

"A general officer of the greatest valor since the beginning of the campaign, he has not ceased as a commander of brigade, division, army corps, and army to give proof of most remarkable military qualities.

"Thanks to his calm firmness and the skillfulness of his dispositions, he knew how to retrieve a delicate situation and inspire confidence in all. He has thus rendered the country most conspicuous services."

CURB SUBMARINES, SAY LEGAL EXPERTS

Members of International Law Society Denounce U-Boat War Against Commerce.

WOULD TIGHTEN THE CODE

Speakers Also Urge Drastic Limit on Floating Mines—Scout Germany's Embargo Complaint.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Submarine warfare upon commerce was denounced by an array of leading jurists today before the American Society of International Law. Concluding a two-day program of addresses on questions relating to the European War most of the speakers favored restricting the use of the submarine and other new war agencies to establish legal bounds rather than modification of the international code in their favor.

The tenth annual meeting of the society will close tomorrow with a business meeting and a banquet at night, at which Secretary Lansing, Judge George Gray, David Jayne Hill, and Professor George W. Kirchwey of New York will speak. The re-election of Elihu Root as President of the society is expected.

Submarine warfare was the principal topic of a lively session this afternoon. Professor Jesse S. Reeves of the University of Michigan criticised alleged changes in American position regarding armed merchantmen. Professor Raleigh C. Miner of the University of Virginia presented at length his conclusion that submarines should be prevented by law from warring upon commerce.

"The submarine by its very structure is unable to meet the indispensable conditions of international law," he said. "It would be impossible to modify these conditions without violating the fundamental principles upon which international law is based, and modification would be a backward step toward conditions of barbarism. Disarmament of merchantmen would make it easy for an unscrupulous adversary secretly to creep upon a defenseless victim. War is destructive enough and it would be deplorable if the laws of war were altered in the direction of greater destructivenss."

Admitting that submarines and mines have a legitimate use in modern warfare Professor Amos S. Hershey of the Indiana University said their use should be mainly or substantially for defensive purposes, and be confined mainly to belligerent waters, with limited use on the high seas.

Curb on Mine Laying.

"Mines and submarines must be restricted," said President Hersey, "and their use as commerce destroyers altogether prohibited. Declaration of war zones within which neutral rights are seriously curtailed must also be interdicted, or if permitted at all their geographical limits must be narrowly circumscribed. The submarine has added new terror to the horrors of warfare. Like the automatic contact mines, they are employed without warrant of authority on the high seas and applied indiscriminately to neutral and belligerent vessels by the Central Powers."

Professor Hershey and Everett P. Wheeler of New York, an authority on admiralty law, advocated the formation of an international high court after the war to regulate the use of submarines and mines.

Mr. Wheeler said that international law had been largely swept aside in the war. "Its fabric," he said, "is almost as ruined as the great cathedral at Rheims. It is not now an active working code. We must not concede one jot or tittle from the principles of international law, in the interest of humanity. We want something in the future more powerful than mere scraps of paper—an international court with international police power capable of enforcing its decrees."

Professor Reeves said it was outside the bounds of possibility that an American submarine would ever sink a Lusitania. Criticising the Administration for an alleged change of front regarding armed merchantmen, he said:

"Visit and search is a right due all merchantmen. Unfortunately the United States in its note last July said submarines apparently could operate in exercise of that duty, although previously this Government had insisted they could not be used as commerce destroyers. I regard that as a most unfortunate change of position. Another most unfortunate admission was in the armed merchantmen memorandum, published a few days ago, that submarines need not visit and search if the object is known to be enemy property. This concedes a deplorable practice and is an abandonment of the rigid maintenance of the duty to visit and search."

Would Limit Sea Travel.

Professor F. Geiser of Oberlin (Ohio) University, while declaring his support of President Wilson in the present controversy with Germany, suggested that ancient international rules restricting submarines should be extended.

"Can you expect a nation, fighting for its very existence, to have the submarine and not use it?" he asked. He suggested classification of vessels and cargoes and prohibiting women and children from traveling on vessels carrying war munitions.

"I believe American sentiment would support such a rule," he said. "Should we not also do away with the blockade, except for munitions and an agreed upon contraband list?"

Professor Guthrie of New York College said England could not blockade Germany because of submarines and mines and had, therefore, established the "unheard of and illegalized present blockade." He added that for 100 years England had laid down naval law to the world.

Professor Theodore Ion of Boston observed that no belligerent had the right to complain if a blockade was effective or not.

Captain W. L. Rodgers, U. S. N., told the society that German submarines had succeeded in challenging the supremacy of the British navy.

Charles S. Brand of New York asked whether the situation facing Germany had not justified the use of submarines in the Lusitania and Sussex cases. Mr. Brand said the action of Germany in selling quantities of arms to Great Britain during the Boer war, although German popular opinion was with the Boers, was cited by Charles S. Brand of New York as an alleged inconsistency of the present German disapproval of the American munitions trade.

Frederick R. Coudert of New York said some persons contended that the "occasional loss of a mailbag is to be compared to the ruthless slaughter of women and children." He likened the argument to the proposition that a nurse girl who ran a baby carriage on forbidden grass should be classed with a common murderer.

GREEK REVOLUTION REPORTED IMMINENT

Sentiment in Favor of Venizelos and War Said to be Sweeping the Country.

SOLDIERS QUIT THE ARMY

General Staff Fears to Treat Them as Deserters—Many Officers Also Disaffected.

ATHENS, April 28, (via Rome and Paris, April 28, (Delayed.)—An impartial observer who has just returned from a tour of all the mainland of Greece reports an amazing spread of sentiment in favor of Eleutherios Venizelos, the former Premier, even in conservative Peloponnesus. The recent efforts of the Government to suppress the demonstrations and meetings of the Venizelos adherents has awakened deep resentment among the people, and there is a growing determination to oust the present Government even if it be necessary to resort to arms.

The Associated Press learns from incontestable authority that several leaders of the revolution of 1909 are actively engaged in planning a similar attempt, although Venizelos deprecates this, and advises instead the practice of patience and use of legal methods. On the other hand the recent plot against him failed only by a hair's breadth, owing to the extraordinary devotion and watchfulness of his followers.

Frequent talks with King Constantine have convinced The Associated Press correspondent that the monarch honestly is persuaded that a policy of inaction is approved by a majority of the Greek people. The King persists in regarding the recent demonstrations of the growing popularity of Venizelos as mere political manoeuvres.

The weakness of the opponents of the former Premier lies in the discontent among the rank and file of the army, who largely attend the meetings of the Venizelos followers, and who are openly dissatisfied, and declare that a purposeless mobilization is depriving their families of their support. It is stated in well informed quarters that so many soldiers have returned to their homes without permission that the General Staff is unable to treat them as deserters and is obliged to grant to them leave which they already have taken. Even the officers of the army, with the exception of those in higher command, are discontented, notwithstanding that an increase of pay has been granted to them by Royal decree.

Neutral diplomatic observers who are in a position to judge declare that the present situation cannot last sixty days longer and that unless an Allied offensive against Bulgaria relieves the tension by sweeping the Greeks into war with their ancient enemies a political cataclysm in Greece is inevitable. The time for a compromise between the Liberals and the adherents of the Ministry has passed.

A most rigid, triple censorship of all press telegrams keeps the world generally ignorant of actual conditions in Greece.

BRAVE AND CALM ON SUSSEX

Americans Did Not Join in Fight for Boats, Says W. G. Penfield.

Wilder G. Penfield, a graduate of Princeton and now a Rhodes scholar at Oxford, was on board the Sussex when she was torpedoed, and has written an account of his experiences for The Princeton Alumni Weekly. He describes the explosion, and the conspicuous bravery of several Americans who were on board. He says their conduct made him prouder than ever of his nationality. He declares that few of the Americans tried to get into the lifeboats. Although he does not mention his own part in the rescue and first aid work, he is said to have conducted himself with genuine gallantry.

"Two men and a girl," he says, "were pushing a raft over the rail. She had been on the boat train, accompanied by her mother, and I had noticed how beautifully dressed she was. Now her thin, yellow blouse was dripping wet and she wore over it a lifebelt. She turned from the raft toward me and threw out her arms with a most desperate gesture. The raft went over with a great splash. Whether they leaped after it I do not know. I crossed to the other side of the boat. The last lifeboat had just been made ready. At first women were allowed to get in rather faster than men. But toward the end men began to jump for it, and there were many women still on board. As the boat hit the water half a dozen men slid down the ropes after it. Some landed on the heads of those already in, while others missed. It was impossible to stop them and get more women in. The boat got away. Some of the people waved to us, and a Belgian soldier started to free the oars. Gazing down over the side, I saw a face in the water. It was dead white with terror written on every feature. For a moment we gazed at each other, but neither spoke.

"As I look back it seems remarkable that from the very start there was no shouting, though perhaps the sound of escaping steam from the forward pipe drowned all other noises.

"I sat on the deck and watched for the ship to settle. But there was no change. The sun shone and the water lapped the side as quietly as ever. I heard people say, 'She's going to float,' and 'The wireless apparatus has been fixed up.' A man passed me wearing two lifebelts around a waistline which nature (or possibly something else) had rendered already far too large. He had a third preserver in his hands, and was repeating over and over again the same movements in a fruitless effort to get it on. He had not noticed that the laces were gone from the preserver."

LIBERTY THE ALLIES' CAUSE.

Jules Bois Says They Would Free Germans from Prussian Yoke.

"The Spirit That Animates the Allies" was the subject of an address made last night by Jules Bois before the French Alliance in the hall of the Engineers' Societies Building in West Thirty-ninth Street. He said the Allies stood for liberty, freedom for the nations, the fulfillment of obligations, the maintaining of treaties and for a pacific civilization as opposed to military civilization.

"Contrary to the German idea," he said, "we believe the smaller States must not be diminished—that on the contrary we must work to develop them so that there shall not be too much uniformity in the world, for uniformity is always the result of slavery.

"We want the destruction of Prussian militarism and we believe that no people with the higher aspirations can be for its continuance. If the Germans are against us it is because they are deceived, led to, influenced, and abused. Besides giving freedom to Belgium, Serbia, Poland, Montenegro, Armenia, we also count on liberating the Germans.

"But after the enormous sacrifices France and her allies have made for the cause of liberty we cannot be asked to consider peace that includes the maintenance in power of a privileged caste—we cannot submit that the Prussian military caste continue to force its program on the world."

THREATENS OIL SHIP, STARTS PLOT RUMOR

German Sailor Sets Machinery of Two Governments and City in Motion.

SAID BARK COULDN'T SAIL

Would Burn or Blow Her Up, Steiner Insisted—All He Wanted Was Not to Go to England.

Locked up in the Richmond County Jail in Fritz Steiner, a German by birth, who elected yesterday to remain five days in a cell instead of paying a $5 fine for disorderly conduct on the Norwegian bark Snespurven. Steiner was a sailor on the bark, and it was the method he chose to separate himself from his signed articles that brought first the Government and then the police into the case and set on foot a rumor that there was a deep plot to destroy another vessel loaded for England.

Captain Eskil Blomqvist of the bark went to the office of Assistant United State Attorney Roger B. Wood in the Federal Building yesterday morning, and said he feared the Snespurven might be sunk unless Steiner was taken off. The bark was loaded with petroleum for England and at anchor off Staten Island, he said.

Steiner made the skipper abandon his plan to sail. Preparations were under way for taking up the anchor, when Steiner came forward to where he and the mate were standing and declared that he would take a hand in affairs.

"This ship will never reach England with its cargo of petroleum, not if I have to blow it up or set fire to it," the Captain quoted Steiner as saying.

The skipper diplomatically parleyed with his sailor. Steiner was distinctively not in favor of the bark's carrying oil to Avonmouth or any other English port. While the three were talking several of the crew under orders of the mate came up behind Steiner, and within a very short space of time he was thrown and then locked up in the paint locker.

The skipper then rowed ashore and sought the office of the Norwegian Consul in Manhattan. The Consular officials listened with attention, for German plotters are not popular in a Government office these days, and a representative of the Consul took him to the Federal Building.

After hearing Captain Blomqvist's story Assistant District Attorney Wood telephoned to Captain Tunney, head of the police bomb squad. Tunney, on the police boat Patrol, took a boarding party from the Battery to the Snespurven. They found the prisoner, a mild-mannered man, under a guard which evidenced much more anxiety over the affair than he did.

Steiner stepped forward as Captain Tunney came over the side, and explained that he had not intended to carry out the threat the skipper said he had made. In broken English he said he had signed on in ignorance of the vessel's destination, and that naturally when he found out that she was bound for England he regretted that he was on board. He figured it out that there was a prison camp or worse awaiting him when he got to England.

"Maybe if he did not arrest me I'd swim to land," he said.

The police took Steiner ashore, and before Magistrate Evans in West New Brighton he explained again that he was simply threatening the skipper in order to avoid being carried to England.

WANT LOSERS TO PAY FOR ECONOMIC DAMAGE

Allied Conference Also Urges Measures to Prevent "Dumping" by Central Powers.

PARIS, April 28.—The Interparliamentary Economic Conference of the Entente Allies today passed resolutions recognizing the principle of a complete repairing of the damage caused by the war in the countries represented.

The conference recommended that the Allied Governments study means of replacing the machines and merchandise taken by the enemy, thus preventing in part a state of industrial inferiority in the regions occupied by the enemy, as compared with enemy countries, which have not suffered from military occupation. It suggested that enemy countries be obliged in the treaty of peace to replace all material and machines necessary for the resumption of industrial activity in the occupied regions.

Another resolution called on the Allied Governments to take legislative measures to prevent the dumping on the Allies' markets of products accumulated in the Central Empires during the war.

In an interview with a representative of The Journal, A. Bonar Law, British Secretary for the Colonies, said of the conference, then about to open:

"There is only one objective at the present moment to which we must concentrate all our energies and our will—to end the war victoriously.

"Consequently it is our duty to avoid as much as possible in these hours of trial and discussion matters which might give birth to controversies—to the resumption of struggles between holders of different economic views. The fact that all the Allies, whose economic theories are necessarily most divergent, will be represented at the conference greatly increases the difficulty of arriving at an immediate solution of the questions at stake."

The interviewer asked if it would not be possible for the Allies to sign a pact, banning German imports until a time arrived when the problem could be examined under more favorable circumstances. To this the Secretary replied by an enigmatic smile.

TURKS TOOK 203 BRITISH.

Say They Wiped Out Four Cavalry Squadrons Near Quatia, Egypt.

BERLIN, April 28, (by Wireless to Tuckerton.)—Turkish troops annihilated four British cavalry squadrons, about 800 men, in a battle April 23 near Quatia, about twenty-five miles east of the Suez Canal. This information was contained in an official report issued by the Turkish War Department under date of April 27. The text of the official statement says:

In an engagement near Quatia, east of the Suez Canal, on April 23 Turkish troops annihilated four enemy cavalry squadrons.

The Turkish forces attacked the strongly fortified positions near Quatia, destroying the entire camp and a large part of the fortified positions.

The enemy suffered heavy losses. The survivors hastily fled toward the canal.

One Colonel, one Major, twenty Captains and Lieutenants, and 237 unwounded and 24 wounded soldiers were taken prisoners.

Turkish camel riders and Medina volunteers distinguished themselves in this action.

On April 25 an enemy air squadron, composed of nine aeroplanes, in order to avenge the defeat, raided Quatia and dropped about seventy bombs upon the hospital, which flew the Geneva flag. One British and two Turkish wounded soldiers were killed and two British soldiers were again wounded.

KAISER MAY ADDRESS PRESIDENT DIRECT

Continued from Page 1.

many more days, however, if was said today.

The attack by a submarine on the British merchantman Industry, reported today, and the placing of the crew in open boats, 120 miles from shore, created an unfavorable impression on officials, although there were no Americans on board and, therefore, the United States is not directly concerned. Germany has admitted that it is only proper to place passengers and crews of vessels in open boats when they are near shore, and the weather is good.

Optimism regarding the ultimate outcome of the situation was apparent in German circles, following the receipt by the German Embassy of dispatches from Berlin, described as indicating that Germany would attempt to meet the American demands.

Because of the visit of Mr. Gerard to the Emperor, officials seemed inclined tonight to believe that it would be impossible for Germany to make reply to the American note before early next week.

CAPELLE SUMMONED TO KAISER

Tirpitz's Successor as Navy Minister Goes to the Front.

BERLIN, April 28, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Vice Admiral Eduard von Capelle, the naval officer who succeeded Admiral von Tirpitz last month as Minister of the Navy, left Berlin on Wednesday to confer with Emperior William at the German Army Headquarters.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 28.—Ambassador Gerard, who started for Great Headquarters last night after Foreign Minister von Jagow had called on him and presented the Kaiser's invitation, will arrive at the Emperor's camp this evening. The Ambassador was looking forward with great interest to his trip, as it is the first time during the war that he has had an opportunity of visiting the front or getting anywhere near it. Whether the Germans will take him all the way out to see the big battle is not known.

BERLIN, Thursday, April 27, (by Wireless to The Associated Press via Tuckerton; Delayed.)—The Berlin Stock Exchange, the principal available index to popular expectation on the German American situation, continues to improve in tone. The market was characterized in today's reports as virtually normal again. The belief of the operators and the public apparently is based more on surmise that concessions will be offered from this side than on knowledge of the extent of the concessions or how far they may be acceptable to Washington. No further word has been received from the American State Department.

BERLIN, April 28, (via London.)—With Ambassador Gerard on his way to the German Army Headquarters and the leading German statesmen already there, the day passed quietly in Berlin, where no new developments occurred with regard to the American note to Germany concerning Germany's method of submarine warfare.

The newspapers today refrained from any comment on the latest developments in the situation, merely mentioning Ambassador Gerard's departure. The general situation was not referred to by the newspapers, except the Tageszeitung, which printed its usual article, laying emphasis on the statement that the submarine boat was a necessity in Germany's warfare against Great Britain.

A Berlin dispatch to the Cologne Gazette again calls attention to what it terms the hopes of Germany's enemies to bring about a breach in German-American relations. This dispatch says that the press of the Entente Powers is seeking unfailingly to hammer the conviction into the whole world that the conditions as laid down by the American Government will not be acceptable to Germany, and that an effort is being made to discredit the German answer in advance, no matter what it may be.

"The purpose of these efforts," says the dispatch, "is clear. England and France are longing for German-American complication."

The Cologne Gazette adds that it is interesting to learn what Germany's enemies desire. "One must study their words fully and understand them rightly," the newspaper declares, "for one can make important conclusions from them."

ARBITRATE WITH GERMANY.

Congressman Offers Resolution to Apply the "Bryan Treaties."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—A concurrent resolution suggesting arbitration in the event the United States becomes involved in any serious dispute with a foreign power was introduced in the House today by Representative Isaac R. Sherwood, a veteran Democratic member, who is a peace advocate. The resolution does not mention by name the so-called "Bryan peace treaties," but the preamble calls attention to the fact that in various treaties this Government has pledged itself to the principle of arbitration and delay before resorting to arms.

It is understood that Representative Sherwood prepared his resolution soon after President Wilson read his message to Congress regarding the German crisis, but he withheld the introduction of it until today. He said it was offered without consultation with William J. Bryan.

With specific reference to the German situation, the Sherwood resolution provides:

"That the sane and humane method of settling disputes between Governments set out in the treaties hereinbefore mentioned should be employed in the adjustment of any and all serious controversies between the Government of the United States and any other Government."

The principle to which Mr. Sherwood refers was the basis of the treaties negotiated by Secretary Bryan while he was at the head of the State Department. Although Germany is not a signatory power to any of these treaties, it is the contention of Mr. Sherwood that the United States is definitely committed in no less than eighteen treaties to the principle of arbitration and that this should be observed in its dealing with any nation.

POPE PLEADS WITH GERMANY.

Using His Influence to Prevent a Break with the United States.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, April 28.—An exchange of communications has occurred between the Vatican and Papal Nuncio at Munich, also the Prussian and Bavarian Ministers accredited to the Holy See, concerning the reply of Germany to the American note demanding a change in submarine warfare. It seems that the Pontiff is using his influence also through Cardinal Hartmann to induce Germany to send an answer such as to avoid a rupture. He also wishes to do everything possible to prevent a widening of the conflict. The Pope thinks America can be an important aid to peace if it does not range itself with the enemies of the Central Empires.

PRAISES SUSSEX INQUIRERS.

Service Journal Tells of Work Done by Army and Navy Officers.

The Army and Navy Journal today describes the investigation of the Sussex case by the three American officers who were ordered to make that inquiry by President Wilson. The Journal characterizes their work as affording one of the most complete exhibits in the history of international disputes.

"In the whole history of international disputes," says the Journal, "it is a question if so complete an exhibit of evidence was ever offered by countries concerned as that sent to the Imperial German Government by the State Department of the United States on April 18 as that portion of the appendix to President Wilson's note on the submarine controversy devoted to the actual weapon used. This testimony, prepared by our military and naval attachés at Paris—Lieut. Commander William R. Sayles, Jr., U. S. N.; Major James A. Logan, Jr., U. S. A., and Lieutenant Bernard L. Smith, U. S. M. C.—was freed from all suspicion at the outset by being the personal discovery of Major Logan and Lieutenant Smith, who found fifteen pieces of metal in the hull of the Sussex at Boulogne. Their inspection of the wrecked ship showed a large dent in the hull, the direction of the impact being from abaft the beam, which bore out the Captain's testimony that the Sussex was shearing off to starboard in an effort to escape the oncoming torpedo. For each one of the fifteen pieces of metal found by our officers in the hulk of the Sussex identifications were made which proved conclusively that it was a fragment representing some part of a torpedo from the steel warhead bearing the distinctive red paint common to German torpedo warheads, to the lettered and numbered screw-bolts such as are used in German torpedoes to fasten the warhead to the air chamber. The exactitude of this evidence is further demonstrated by the identification of fragments as 'part of inner seat of water relief valve of engine valve'; 'punto bands of engine room casing' and 'parts of engine cylinders.'

"Here is evidence that lives up to every requirement of the highest court in the world. It is scientifically accurate displays sound judgment, technical knowledge of the finest order, and an obvious desire to present the facts in the case in such a manner that there could be no disputing either their relevancy or their truth. We assemble them here in detail as the work of three officers of the services of the United States to show the fruits of their training and of what a high state of efficiency that training has brought them. Critics of our army and navy, as practical institutions, may well ponder over this evidence in the Sussex case as proof to the contrary, for its overwhelming force is the highest compliment to the qualities of the service itself and the men of the service. And, as an illustration of testimony of a less effective kind, these critics might well recall that offered by the German Government regarding the sinking of the Sussex, its tangible proofs being a clipping from an illustrated London periodical and a sketch of a ship made from memory by the commander of the German submarine accused of torpedoing the Sussex."

TO CONTINUE PROPAGANDA.

Embargo Conference Will Send More Messages to Washington.

CHICAGO, April 28.—J. H. Forrest, Secretary of the American Embargo Conference, the organization which promoted the campaign to flood Congress with thousands of telegrams urging that body to oppose any moves which would involve this country in war, and which has opposed the shipment of arms to European belligerents, is in Chicago today, having come from New York. He had been in the East, he said, completing plans for the simultaneous sending of anti-war telegrams to Washington such as were sent from the Middle West this week.

Forrest announced that instructions had been issued to cease sending telegrams from this section of the country, but to follow up the campaign by writing letters to Senators and Representatives.

In the piano industry there are a number of names over a half century old. But the

Behning GRAND PIANO

"With the tone you can't forget"

is one of the very few instruments still *made by men of the name* after a period of fifty-five years.

In this time many other concerns have undergone numerous changes of ownership, their "good-will" having been transferred from maker to maker.

On the other hand, in the Behning organization the sons of the founder—themselves practical builders of the pianoforte—are today earnestly carrying out the high artistic ideals of their father and following the unfaltering principles which he established in 1861.

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If he would do what other New Yorkers do, he must dress as other New Yorkers dress.

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Weber and Heilbroner set about providing the precise clothes New York fashion demands, at a very moderate price.

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To be certain of our correctness and adequate in our variety—in other words, to give the selection that the big tailor gives, is the great factor in building the record-making success of this clothing business.

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Suits and Spring topcoats, $20 to $40.

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A biographical history of every one of the 4,892,480 rails in use on the Pennsylvania Railroad is carefully kept.

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You all have your own particular ideas what a suit *should* be.

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Boys' Norfolk Suits of all-wool fancy-mixture cheviots; a number of models have an extra pair of knickerbockers; ages 8 to 16 years. Regularly 13.50. **10.75**

Youths' Single-breasted Suits of fancy-mixture cheviots or plain blue serge; with long soft-roll lapels; some with gathered back and stitched belt; 34 to 39 chest. Regularly 21.50. **17.75**

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And, of course, everything else that a real chap wears—hats, gloves, shoes, underwear, and furnishings.

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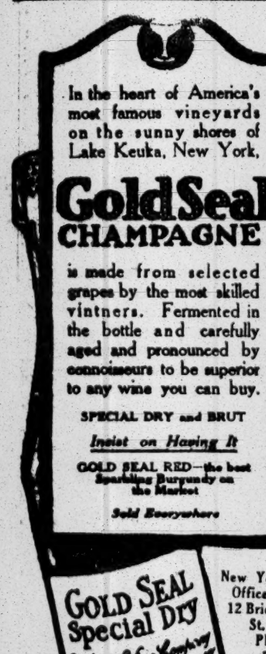

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All lengths, sizes and shades.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

GIANTS TODAY WITH BROOKLYN, 3 P. M., Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.

NINE ARE INDICTED IN SHIP BOMB PLOTS

Scheele, von Kleist, and German Liner's Officers in Hoboken Must Stand Trial.

SIMILAR TO LIEUT. FAY CASE

Infernal Machines Put on Allies' Vessels—All Defendants but Scheele Arrested.

The Federal Grand Jury returned an indictment yesterday afternoon charging Dr. Walter T. Scheele, the President of the New Jersey Agriculture and Chemical Company of Hoboken, and eight others with conspiring to set on fire by means of incendiary bombs munitions ships plying between this port and Europe. The indictment declares that the plotting was continuous from Jan. 1, 1915, until April 13, 1916.

Except Dr. Scheele, who was the alleged prime mover of the plot and is accused by the police of having received checks from the recalled Attaché of the German Embassy, Captain Franz von Papen, the men named in the indictment are all under arrest. They are:

BECKER, ERNST, chief electrician on the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Friedrich der Grosse, which is now in Hoboken.

BODE, Captain ENO, 18 Hillside Avenue, Glen Ridge, N. J., Assistant Superintendent of the Hamburg-American Line's docks in Hoboken.

KARBADE, FRIEDRICH, fourth engineer on the Kaiser Friedrich der Grosse.

PARADES, WILHELM, fourth engineer on the Kaiser Friedrich der Grosse.

PRAEDEL, GEORGE, fourth engineer on the Kaiser Friedrich der Grosse.

SCHMIDT, CARL, Chief Engineer on the Kaiser Friedrich der Grosse.

VON KLEIST, Captain CHARLES, 1,121 Garden Street, Hoboken; retired army officer and at one time Superintendent of Dr. Scheele's agriculture and chemical company.

WOLFERT, Captain OTTO, 94 Maolies Street, Bloomfield, N. J.; Superintendent of the piers of the Atlas Company at Twenty-third Street, Manhattan. The Atlas is one of the subsidiary companies of the Hamburg-American Line.

Charges in Indictment.

It is charged in the indictment that the nine men "from Jan. 1, 1915, and continuing to April 13, 1916, did unlawfully and feloniously conspire to commit offense against the United States under Section 298 of the United States Criminal Code in that they conspired to maliciously attack by surprise and open force, vessels within the waters of the United States," and that "they knew the said vessels would visit the United States and foreign ports carrying arms and munitions of war, and did contrive metal bombs filled with chemicals and explosives which were intended to be secreted on board the vessels which sailed from New York, so that the vessels might be set on fire and destroyed."

The indictment further declares that to effect the plot Dr. Scheele bought lead for the bombs at five different times from J. D. Johnson & Co. of 54 Cliff Street, New York, buying the first lot in April, 1915, and the last on Feb. 2, 1916. Becker is accused of delivering a suitcase full of bombs to Captain Wolpert on April 15, 1915.

When the indictment was returned there was some surprise in that it failed to mention any specific instance in which the defendants were charged with having placed a bomb on a particular ship. When the men were arrested they were accused by the police of having had a hand in the attempt to fire the Kirkoswald, a steamer chartered by the Fabre Line, on which a piece of a bomb was found at the time of her arrival at Marseilles.

According to Federal officials the amount of evidence which has been disclosed since the arrests warrants them in trying the case on what was only suspected at first, namely, that the alleged plotters had been engaged in doing their utmost to destroy allied merchantmen ever since a time shortly after the beginning of the war. While this will not be admitted by any one connected with the Department of Justice, nevertheless it is believed that the von Igel papers contained clues which made the case—at first expected to hang fire for several months until witnesses who saw the Kirkoswald bomb in Marseilles could be brought from France—so clear that there was little trouble in getting indictments almost at once.

It was rumored yesterday that Captain Wolpert and Captain von Kleist were ready to turn State's evidence in return for a promise of clemency, but in view of the mass of material which it is admitted is already in possession of the United States District Attorney, it is hardly expected that their plea to confess will save either of the two men from prosecution.

Similar to Fay Case.

The crime which is alleged in the indictment is similar to the one which is charged against Lieutenant Robert Fay and his associates now on trial before Judge Howe in the Federal Court.

According to the police, there was a veritable bomb factory on board the Friedrich der Grosse, in which explosives were compounded to be used to destroy allied ships. Dr. Scheele, as President of a chemical company, and himself a chemist, is accused of having procured the materials and advised the sailors in the construction of the bombs. For his pro-German activities he is said to have received more than $20,000 from Captain von Papen.

The bombs were made in lead pipes about six inches long and an inch and a half in diameter. Into the ends of these pipes were placed cuplike pieces of aluminium, and the ends of the pipes where the aluminium cups were fastened had covers with small holes into which lead screws were fastened. Into the aluminium cups was poured an acid which in two or three days would eat through the aluminium, and contact of the liquid in the cup with the powder stored in the other parts of the pipe immediately caused an explosion and fire. This fire was so intense that it destroyed both the aluminium and the lead and set fire to the cargoes. The bomb itself was equipped with a piece of tin by which it was fixed in a stationary position.

The bombs were usually placed in some box or in other parts of the cargo, and were designed to explode after the ship got well out to sea. From the evidence gathered, it seems that among the chief objects of the attack were ships carrying sugar. It is said that sugar is being used by the Allies as a component of certain explosives. It is believed, however, that the fire bombs were placed in coal bunkers, in cargoes of magnetos, and other cargoes of inflammable materials.

The arrest of the men in the middle of this month followed an investigation which had lasted for months, and in which clues were pursued that led even to Seattle and San Francisco, and in one case to France. Dr. Scheele disappeared at the first of the month and has not been reported seen since. His arrest may be looked for, the Department of Justice people say, at any moment now.

A conviction in this case may entail a penal sentence of two years or a fine of $10,000, or both. Every one of the men indicted were born in Germany. Bode and von Kleist are out on $25,000 bail, and the others are in the Tombs.

SPEED IN VON IGEL CASE.

Early Trial Planned—Superseding Indictment Next Week.

Assistant United States District Attorney Roger B. Wood announced yesterday that he expected to force a speedy trial for Wolf von Igel, in spite of any opposition on the part of the latter's lawyers.

According to the belief of officials connected with the Department of Justice here, this statement indicates that Washington has decided to stand firm in the matter of the arrest of Captain von Papen's former aid, whose release has been demanded by Count von Bernstorff. A superseding indictment is expected early next week.

SWITZERLAND ANGRY AT GERMAN AIRMEN

Kaiser's Envoy Apologizes for New Trespass, But Federal Council Will Protest.

BERNE, (via Paris,) April 28.—The flight of a German aeroplane over Swiss territory in the region of Porentruy Wednesday morning, occurring soon after a similar flight over the same territory, has provoked the strongest indignation in Switzerland. This is reflected in all sections of the press.

The semi-official Bund says the time has come to demand from Germany something more than expressions of regret or excuses. The moderate Journal de Geneve points out that this is the thirteenth incident of the kind. The German Minister gave the most solemn assurances last August that there would be no further violation, according to the Journal, and added that German aviators were ordered to keep three miles from the Swiss frontier; yet the raids have been even more frequent since then than before. The newspaper describes the flight over Switzerland as an insulting disregard of federal authority.

The German Minister by special instruction of Chancellor Bethmann Hollweg called at the Swiss State Department and expressed regret for the violation of Swiss territory by the aeroplane. He stated that the aviator had been dismissed from the aviation corps and that all flying in the region adjacent to the frontier had been forbidden.

Dr. A. De Claparede, Swiss Minister to Berlin, has arrived and had a long interview with the Secretary of State. The Federal Council met this evening and drew up a protest.

AVIATORS BOMBARD A RUSSIAN BATTLESHIP

Thirty-one Bombs Dropped on the Slava and Fire Started Aboard, Berlin Announces.

BERLIN, April 28, (by Wireless to Tuckerton.)—An official report issued today by the German Admiralty says:

"Three German aeroplanes on April 27 dropped thirty-one bombs upon the Russian battleship Slava in the Gulf of Riga. Several hits and a conflagration were distinctly observed. All the raiders, in spite of the heaviest shelling, returned unharmed."

The Russian battleship Slava displaces 13,516 tons and was built in 1903. She is 370 feet long, and carries a complement of 825 men. Three of her sister ships were sunk in 1905 in the battle of the Sea of Japan, and a fourth was captured by the Japanese.

STOP RUMANIAN ATTACHE.

Austrians Also Hold His Papers Until Bucharest Protests.

LONDON, April 27, (delayed.)—The Rumanians are distressed over the treatment by Austro-Hungarian authorities of a Rumanian military attaché from the Berlin Legation whom they arrested at Brasso, Transylvania, while he was on his way to Bucharest with a diplomatic case, says a Reuter's dispatch from Bucharest.

After protestations the attaché was permitted to proceed, but the case was retained. Upon his arrival at Bucharest, the Rumanian Government made an official application to Austria, whereupon the attaché's case was returned intact.

Rumano-Bulgar Negotiations Fail.

BERLIN, April 28, (by Wireless to Tuckerton.)—Negotiations between Bulgaria and Rumania for a commercial treaty have come to a standstill, according to a Sofia dispatch to the Overseas News Agency. This dispatch quotes the Bulgarian Minister of Finance, M. Toncheff, as saying he hoped negotiations would be resumed later on.

GIVE THEIR SONS TO FRANCE

Many Commanding Generals Bereft by Battles of the War.

PARIS, April 27.—Generals who have exercised commands during the war have had a total of thirty-six sons and sons-in-law killed in action.

General de Castelnau has lost three sons, General Fauche a son and son-in-law, General Baillioud a son and a son-in-law, General de Maud'huy a son, General d'Amade a son, General Dessirier three sons, General de Pouydraguin two sons, General Reynouard two sons, General de Lardemelle two sons, General Nayraud two sons, General Ganeval a son-in-law, (General Ganeval himself was killed at the Dardanelles,) General de la Nanouvelle two sons, General Ebenar a son, General de Benoit a son, General Bonnal a son, General de Mondesir a son-in-law, General de Vassart a son-in-law, General Falque a son, General Challiley a son, Rear Admiral Amet a son, General de Morlaincourt a son-in-law, General Louis a son, General Corvisart a son, General de Lestrac a son, General de Lestapis a son, General Bonfait a son, General Dieudonne a son.

DUTCH PAPERS BARRED.

German Report Says British Exclude Them from Southwest Africa.

Both the Volkstem, generally regarded as the Dutch organ of Premier Louis Botha, and The Spectator, another Dutch paper published in Pretoria, have been barred by the British military authorities from German Southwest Africa, according to a report from Windhoek printed in the Berliner Post.

The story intimates that these papers were excluded from the occupied territory because the authorities did not wish to have the residents of former German Southwest Africa hear news from Europe that was unfavorable to the British. Another guess made by the German press is that the English wish to weaken the Volkstem financially and thus make Premier Botha still more dependent on the British press in the Union of South Africa.

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INFERNAL MACHINE BEFORE FAY JURY

Government Machinist Demonstrates "Ingenious and Wicked Device"

TO SINK MUNITION SHIPS

Witnesses Tell of Purchase and Storage of Mechanism by Scholz and Dynamite Is Identified.

In the trial yesterday of Lieutenant Robert Fay, his brother-in-law, Walter Scholz, and Paul Daeche, for conspiring to place bombs on munition ships in this harbor, James E. Moore, machinist in the Government employ at Fort Wadsworth, demonstrated to the jury in the Federal District Court the working of one of the infernal machines which the Government contends the plotters intended to use for destroying merchant vessels. Henry W. Unger, representing Fay, tried to have the witness admit that the device might have been an invention upon which a patent would later be sought.

The mechanism was brought before the jury, and Mr. Moore told of having taken the machine apart for the Government and of having reassembled it after removing the cartridges which were then attached to it.

He twirled the shafts and wheels about, giving a practical demonstration of how the gears worked, transmitting power to the plungers that released the firing pins and brought them down upon the cartridges. In reply to questions by Assistant United States Attorney Knox, Mr. Moore said that it was a perfectly workable mechanism as tests made by him with cartridges, from which the bullets had been extracted, had shown. It was arranged, he testified, so that the time of explosion could be fixed.

Ingenious and Wicked Device.

Under cross-examination by Mr. Unger the witness said that it was a device both ingenious and wicked. Mr. Unger cautioned the witness to let the jury judge of its wickedness. He asked whether Mr. Moore did not think the device might be worthy of a patent.

"I can't say that it would," said Mr. Moore, and Mr. Unger had to be content with getting him to admit that he was not qualified to testify as to patents.

This mechanism was found by the police in a warehouse in West Hoboken, where it was placed by Scholz.

Witness followed witness to the stand yesterday showing the activities of the trio after the police were notified by Carl Weittig that he was suspicious of their efforts to obtain high explosives.

Emil Herzig, who owns the garage at 212 Main Street, Union Hill, which was occupied by Fay and Scholz, said they never discussed any illegal plans with him. John A. Saldrini, who stored his car in the garage, said he had noticed the tanks which the Government contends were used as part of the bomb plot. He supposed they were to contain gasoline and when he asked Fay about them, Fay said something about working on a patent.

Henry J. Schutt testified that the trunks containing the mechanism of the infernal machines were brought to his storage warehouse by Scholz, and Max Freedman, a photographer, identified photographs that he made of them.

The story of how Scholz engaged him to make some of the springs, wheels, and other gear shown to the jury was told by Bernard McMillan, a machinist at 81 Centre Street.

"Did Scholz tell you anything about who made the sketches for the work you did?" asked Mr. Knox.

"No, but I knew he did not make them because he did not know much about them," replied McMillan.

The dynamite exhibit was again brought into court in the afternoon while Louis G. Fuchs, an employe of a sanitarium at Butler, N. J., was testifying. This is the place where Dr. Herbert Kienale, one of the alleged conspirators still to be tried, took treatment, and where Engelbert Bronkhorst, another alleged conspirator, was employed.

Fuchs testified that Bronkhorst was using pipe, and for blasting purposes he bought him dynamite that was kept stored in a shack in the woods out of range of the sanitarium. Bronkhorst came to Butler in the latter part of June, 1915, and left early in November. Dr. Kienale was at the sanitarium a month. It is the Government contention that Dr. Kienale interested Bronkhorst, the laborer, in the plot. From July to October Fuchs said he had purchased fifty sticks of dynamite and turned them over to Bronkhorst. He also purchased caps and fuses and gave them to his workman.

Under cross-examination he said there were fifty-five acres about the sanitarium and dynamite was needed to blast, and there was nothing unusual in its being purchased.

All Three in Motor Boat.

James J. McCoy, a police detective, who was one of the men detailed to follow the conspirators, testified that he believed Fay to be the chief. After the arrests, he said, he had confided to Fay what a difficult task it was trailing him up Fifth Avenue while the suffragists were parading. There was a laugh when in reply to a question as to what he had seen in Fay's house, he replied: "A dress suitcase and other explosives."

Frederick Grupi of Weehawken testified that Fay and Scholz in May of last year arranged with him to store a motor boat in his boathouse. Later they brought the Puritan to the dock. Early in August they brought another motor boat bearing no name, but carrying a flag on which was "Ben Hur." The muffler and exhaust pipes were below the water level, but the witness said this was quite common. Daeche, according to the witness, had been at the boathouse once, when the three defendants went out in the boat with three girls.

The trial will be resumed on Monday.

ARREST WILSON SLANDERER.

Draftsman Accused of Distributing Vicious Pamphlet.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—Government agents made known today that they had arrested H. B. Stilz, formerly a draftsman at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, who is accused of distributing a pamphlet attacking President Wilson. Stilz wrote a letter to President Wilson several months ago of such a character as to cause the draftsman's dismissal from the navy yard. After his discharge, it is alleged, he began the distribution of the pamphlet.

Stilz was arrested last night at a hall where a great bazaar is being held for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the Central European Powers. He was turned over to the local authorities and fined $5 on a technical charge of disorderly conduct. The fine was paid and Stilz was released.

Government agents are continuing their investigation of the publication of the pamphlets to ascertain who furnished the funds for the printing.

8,500 IN BROOKLYN INSTITUTE

Membership and Attendance Records Broken, Annual Report Says.

The season about to end was a record-breaking one for the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, according to the Bulletin of the institute which will be issued today. The first broken record announced was that of membership, more new members having been added to the enrollment of the institute in the last season than in any previous season. The total membership is now 8,500, which makes the institute, according to the Bulletin, the third largest educational body in the country.

"A second significant feature of the year," says the Bulletin, "has been the large attendance at the institute functions. Throughout the Winter great audiences have gathered almost daily to hear the various lectures, concerts, and other events, and total attendance for every month of the season has risen to a new high level."

The institute's Department of Education is primarily to be congratulated for this record of attendance, the Bulletin adds, and the department of music, it says, should also be given much credit. The most popular feature of the activities at the institute, according to the Bulletin, has been the forum, at which speakers have discussed questions of general interest. The current event lectures, the young member's course, and the productions of the institute players have also been popular.

The program for next season, according to announcement, already had begun to shape itself, and, it was predicted, would prove more attractive than that of the year now closing.

REALTY BROKER A SUICIDE.

Abraham Pfeiffer Inhales Gas in Sixth Avenue Hotel.

Abraham Pfeiffer, 35 years old, a real estate broker of 70 East 104th Street, committed suicide last night by inhaling gas in a room in the Worth House, 394 Sixth Avenue, which he had hired earlier in the evening. The body was removed to the West Twentieth Street Police Station, where the identification was made by his father, Samuel Pfeiffer, a milliner, at 2,682 Third Avenue. A letter found by the police said he was a failure, and that suicide was the only way out.

Pfeiffer was assigned to a room on the third floor. Around midnight a clerk was notified by another guest that gas was escaping on the floor. Patrolman MotJenbacr was summoned, and he traced the odor to the room occupied by Pfeiffer and forced the door. The body, fully clothed, lay on the bed. Examination showed that he had wrenched the gas fixture from the wall. The leak was plugged with soap, and Dr. Adair of New York Hospital, after examining the body, said the man had been dead for some time.

DEAN ROBBINS RESIGNS.

Episcopal Seminary Trustees to Elect Successor Next Month.

The resignation of the Very Rev. Wilford L. Robbins, Dean of the General Theological Seminary, was accepted yesterday at a meeting of the Trustees. His successor will be appointed at the May meeting.

Dean Robbins, who was recognized as one of the most brilliant men of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was forced because of a nervous breakdown to offer his resignation recently and to retire to the country for treatment.

Lambs Revel at Old Club's Passing.

The Lambs will say au revoir but not goodbye to their clubhouse tonight. The new addition to their building in West Forty-fourth Street is practically finished and the work of joining it to the old structure is about to begin. While this is in progress it will be necessary for the actors to occupy other quarters and these have been taken at Keen's Chop House in the same block. So the Lambs will hold a revel at midnight to mark the passing of the old club. Curiously enough the only other party of the sort the Lambs ever held was at their old clubhouse in West Thirty-sixth Street, which afterward became Keen's Chop House.

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INDEPENDENT BUYS HARPER'S WEEKLY

Norman Hapgood, Report Says, Is to Take Office in Wilson Administration.

BOTH OLD PUBLICATIONS

Famous American Writers and Artists Among the Contributors to the Merging Magazines.

It was learned yesterday that Harper's Weekly was to be incorporated with The Independent. The periodical, of which Norman Hapgood has been editor, was acquired by The Independent Corporation as the result of negotiations which have just been concluded. With the merging of two of the oldest of American weekly periodicals, Mr. Hapgood, according to good information, will retire, at least temporarily, from the editorial field.

The report that he had been selected by the Wilson Administration for an important appointment was not denied at the office of Harper's Weekly yesterday. Although his associates would not give any definite information on the matter, it was admitted that Mr. Hapgood intended to do some work for the Administration as soon as he had relinquished his editorial duties. He left for Washington yesterday.

Harper's Weekly has been in existence fifty-nine years, and The Independent sixty-eight years old. The older periodical, during all its history, has been associated with a single family. The present editor, Hamilton Holt, is the grandson of the founder, Henry C. Bowen. Two and a half years ago Mr. Holt was joined in the ownership and management of The Independent by William B. Howland, who was for twenty-three years publisher of The Outlook, and his two sons, Karl V. S., and Harold J. Howland, who had also been associated with The Outlook in the advertising and editorial fields.

Harper's Weekly, for forty-six years, was one of the well-known group of Harper periodicals published by the house of Harper & Brothers. Prior to and during the last Presidential campaign it was edited by Colonel George Harvey, who was the first publicist to propose and urge the nomination and election of Woodrow Wilson as President. For the past three years Harper's Weekly has been owned by an independent corporation, and has been edited by Norman Hapgood, formerly the editor of Collier's Weekly.

Up to date there have been published sixty-two volumes of Harper's Weekly and eighty-six volumes of The Independent. The corporation which relinquished the control of Harper's Weekly comprised the following men: Cleveland H. Dodge, Frederick L. Collins, and Norman Hapgood of New York; Charles R. Crane, Julius Rosenwald, George F. Porter, David Benton Jones, Thomas D. Jones, and Franklin MacVeagh of Chicago, and Walter S. Rogers of La Grange, Ill.

At the office of The Independent yesterday no information could be had as to the change of editorial policy that might result from the acquisition of Harper's Weekly. Within a few days, however, William B. Howland expects to make some formal announcement as to the future policy of The Independent, so far as it may be changed, if changed at all.

MAY ASSIST MORGENTHAU.

Washington Hears Hapgood Will Be Active in the Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The report, circulated in connection with Norman Hapgood's retirement from the control of Harper's Weekly, that Mr. Hapgood might take office under the Wilson Administration appeared to cause surprise in Administration circles tonight. One official in a position to know whether a tender of a public office had been made to Mr. Hapgood said he had never heard Mr. Hapgood's name mentioned in that connection.

It is the expectation here that Mr. Hapgood will take an active part in the campaign for the re-election of President Wilson. He has shown an interest in the proposal of Henry Morgenthau to organize a Wilson League, and it is supposed that he will assist Mr. Morgenthau in that work.

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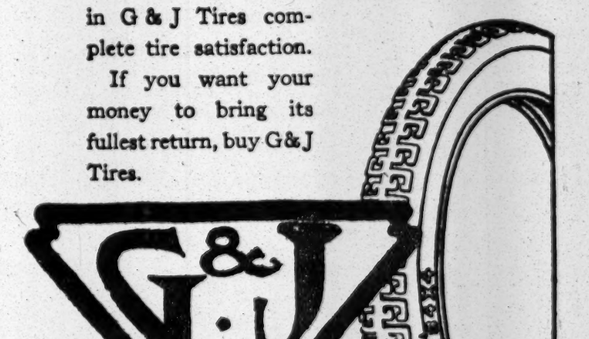

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OBREGON WILL ASK FOR TROOPS' RECALL

Continued from Page 1.

render without condition. When we arrived there were about 8,000 men assembled. We will grant them amnesty. We disarmed them at once.

"Will they be taken into the Federal Army?" General Obregon was asked.

"In general Obregon has been authorized to grant amnesty to those who have surrendered they have frequently been incorporated as part of the Federal Army.

"No," he replied. "The army is sufficient without them."

This was the first information that had been received here that Reyes had surrendered. General Obregon had not sent word of the surrender ahead, but had retained it as one of his telling points in presenting the demands of the Mexican Government.

It had been suggested that the American representatives may propose that the American army be withdrawn at once to the border, but not all the way to prohibit Americans on the border from further attacks. Would this be a satisfactory arrangement for the present time?

"I cannot say what the conference will bring up at the conference, and it would not be proper to discuss it in advance," General Obregon replied.

What remarks he made indicated that he would oppose this plan. On the same ground he declined to state whether the Mexican railroads would be turned over to the American troops for withdrawal.

Obregon Thinks Villa Alive.

"Do you place any credence in the reports that Villa is dead?" he was asked.

"No," General Obregon replied promptly. "I do not think there is any truth in them. I believe it is true that he is wounded. Reports to this effect seem well founded. But I think Villa is as good as dead. Crippled and without followers, recent news scattered bands can no longer cause trouble in Mexico."

The Mexican General commented briefly on the assertions that there has been no genuine co-operation between the Carranzistas and the American troops in the pursuit of Villa.

"The Carranza troops have co-operated to the extent of fighting toward the same end as the Americans," he said. "We have been fighting the same common enemy." He named battles in which Carranzistas had engaged Villistas since the American expedition began, stating the one in which Villa was reported slain through the Carranza forces. "Because we have acted independently, though toward the same end, it should not be said that we have not co-operated," he continued.

General Obregon made a few more emphatic remarks. His interpreters explained that he asserted that it is now a matter of policing in Chihuahua, the military problem is solved. Where there is no military problem there is no need for troops. We don't want any army there any longer."

When is the proper time for the expedition to be withdrawn?" he was asked.

General Obregon listened while the interpreter put the query into Spanish. Then he waved his left hand the right sleeve is empty below the elbow. "This," he answered. It is Obregon's pronunciation of "a few." The empty right sleeve is his constant reminder of Villa. It was shot off during the battle at Celaya, below Torreon, a year ago. Celaya is called Villa's Waterloo.

General Scott would not talk for publication about the conference which, it is expected, will begin tomorrow morning, probably in the Custom House or the Immigration Building in Juarez, after exchanges of the customary private visits on each side of the bridge. But it was gathered in a general way that American officials at the outset will demand co-operation on the part of the Carranzistas with the Americans now in Mexico until there was no longer any question of Carranza's ability to control order throughout Mexico before the troops are withdrawn.

General Funston said that meetings probably would be held on both sides of the bridge. The second meeting is expected to be held Monday, allowing Sunday for the representations of the two Governments to communicate by telegraph with Washington and Mexico City, respectively. General Obregon and his associates are making their headquarters and are living in their private cars in Juarez, and early this afternoon had telegraph wires connected directly with the car. General Scott's car, General Scott and General Funston also will live in their car on this side of the bridge.

There was a striking difference between the two bodies of official military representatives that arrived today. Three parties from the south arrived in the morning, bringing General Obregon, General Jacinto Trevino, Mexican Commander of the Department of the Northeast; General Luis Gutierrez, Military Governor of the State of Chihuahua; Governor Ignacio Enriquez, Chief Civil Authority of Chihuahua; Presidente Jose de la Herrera of the town of Parral, a swarm of Mexican Colonels, Majors, Captains, and other trim little officers in natty tailor-made uniforms, similar to American Army uniforms of olive drab, and the usual three carloads of Carranzista soldiers and their wives and children and sisters and live stock and machine guns. An odd collection, these privates, some of them between 12 and 13 years old, their appearance that of urchins, and their rifles reaching their shoulders, their costumes nondescript overalls as a rule.

One Pullman coach from the north late this afternoon brought General Scott, General Funston, Lieut. Col. H. S. Hitchcock of the General Staff, Captain Fitzhugh Lee, Funston's aid, and two or three minor officers.

Tonight the first informal courtesy meeting of the representatives was held in Juarez.

As soon as General Obregon arrived here and was informed that the shipments of hay which had been made for the United States Army by way of Chihuahua City had been delayed there and never delivered to the army, he ordered the authorities there to arrest and release the hay, and it was delivered to the Mexico Northwestern for transportation to San Antonio, Mexico. This is the first shipment which was made by the army through local contractors over the Mexican Central Railroad when the troops in the Punitive District had gone so far from the base that supplies could not reach them from the truck transport line of the Mexico Northwestern Railroad. Further shipments are to be made over the Mexican Central, as General Obregon has assured the American officers that their shipments will no longer be delayed.

SCOTT WANTS CO-OPERATION.

To Seek Also Obregon's Consent to Policing of Northern Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 28. — Officials here are eagerly awaiting the result of the conferences which are to be begun at Juarez, Mexico, tomorrow between Major General Scott and Funston, and Generals Obregon, Trevino, Gutierrez, and Davila. Should General Obregon ask for the withdrawal of the American forces and press his demand at the outset of the conference, this meeting, it is expected, will result in a deadlock, and may cause serious embarrassment. General Scott has no authority to assent to the withdrawal, and such a request would have to be referred by Generals Scott and Funston to Washington for consideration by Secretary Baker and President Wilson.

Officials here are tonight expressing the hope that the conference will lead to better co-operation, and that Carranza will not press his request for the withdrawal of the American forces.

The statement to border dispatches that General Obregon would assert that the Carranza troops now were expected to police entirely the south of the American border towns from Mexican raiders has been noted. It is generally understood that this will not be recarried as the continuing demonstration desired by the Washington Government.

It became known here tonight that the American officers have been instructed to attempt to work out in detail military plans for the co-operation of the Mexican and American forces in the dispersing of rebel bands, including a division of Northern territories as scenes of activity for the two forces.

Generally speaking, the aim of Generals Scott and Funston will be to obtain the consent of General Obregon to the employment of the American troops in the territory immediately south of the border, and to cause the organization of the Mexican forces along definite lines in order that all of Northern Mexico may be scoured thoroughly for Villa and other outlaws.

General Obregon will be told that the United States is not yet satisfied that American border towns will be free from further raids similar to that on Columbus if the American troops are withdrawn. He will be assured, however, that the troops will be withdrawn just as soon as there are reasonable grounds for such a belief. He will be told that the sooner the Mexican troops give complete co-operation the sooner the troops will accomplish this object.

The Mexican question, including the instructions to Generals Scott and Funston, was gone over fully at today's Cabinet meeting, the first held since it was determined to send General Scott to the border to see General Obregon.

MORE TROOPS TO MEXICO.

Largest Force Since Initial Movement Leaves Columbus.

COLUMBUS, N. M., April 28.—The largest force of troops that has left Columbus since the initial command crossed the border six weeks ago is encamped tonight fifteen miles west of here. The troops, consisting of more than a regiment of cavalry, are preparing to cross the line into Mexico at daybreak tomorrow.

The soldiers left Columbus on orders of General J. J. Pershing, expeditionary commander, and it was stated at military headquarters here tonight that no reason had been outlined in the order. One belief expressed was that General Pershing felt that his line of communication, which extends from Columbus to San Antonio, about 325 miles, needed further strengthening.

Another was that the expeditionary commander fears that one of the stipulations in the conference between Generals Scott, Funston, and Obregon would be that no more American troops cross the boundary, and was anticipating such an agreement by bringing his command to a strength that would enable it to cope with any emergency.

Active preparations for continuing the punitive expedition throughout here today were apparent and a device calculated to equip motors for railway travel being tested and supplies being dispatched to the troops in the field. Plans were being made also to equip a squadron of motor cycles with machine guns. If these prove practicable, it is said, they will be used when speedy reinforcements are necessary.

LOPEZ PLEADS FOR HIS LIFE.

Bandit Who Massacred Americans Wants to Aid Carranza.

Special to The New York Times.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, April 28. —Lying upon a mattress in the prison in Chihuahua, Pablo Lopez, once Villa's trusted second, this afternoon said that Villa was personally to command at Columbus and had given personal orders to Lopez to kill all the Americans that they met in the raid.

Villa, dividing the soldiers into two groups, took personal command of one and gave the command of the second to Lopez. Three hundred men were in the attack. Lopez asserted that he lost only twenty-five. He said he passed through the lines of the sentinels without being seen. After the retreat from Columbus all the Villa leaders separated and went in different directions, without orders to meet in any special place.

Lopez admitted having been in command of the forces that killed the Americans at Santa Isabel, but declared that Villa had given orders to murder all Americans. He denied knowledge of Villa's whereabouts. The Villistas, who were never more than 800, had dispersed in all directions, he said. He did not believe the story of Villa's death, and said he thought his chief was hiding in the mountains of Northwestern Chihuahua.

Lopez, who is a tall, thin, yellow Mexican and shows no trace of Indian, is 36 years old. He has lost his nerve completely. Today, when inquiry from the New York Times correspondent as to his plans in trying to induce the de facto Government to accept his aid in case of international conflict, despite the fact that he has committed murder. He asserted that he had never killed a Mexican in a vain effort to save his life, he signed a plea to be allowed to join the Carranzista forces. Lopez will undoubtedly be shot. The execution has been delayed until the bullet wounds received at the time of his capture are healed.

CARRANZA TROOPS RETURNING.

Going to Guerrero District—Anti-American Feeling Grows.

By FRANK H. ELSER.

Special Correspondent of The New York Times.

HEADQUARTERS OF AMERICAN ARMY IN MEXICO, Namiquipa, Mexico, April 27, (via Radio to Columbus, N. M., April 28.)—Chihuahua merchants reaching headquarters today confirmed a report that Carranzista troops are being sent back to the Guerrero district, more than 300 having arrived at Menaconihuiriachic, and Chihuahua City. The whole southern part of the State is becoming more anti-American. Everyone is eagerly awaiting the result of the Scott-Obregon conference.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, Namiquipa, April 28, (by Wireless to Columbus, N. M.)—Numbers of Carranza troops, which had been withdrawn, returned today to points in the field south of Guerrero. The ostensible purpose of this new movement, it was said, was to prevent a combination of the adherents of Carranza and Villa factions against the Americans.

It is known that some agitators have been exhorting the populace of this region to resist the American troops, and Colonel George A. Dodd recently discovered the sentiment of the people to be very bitter.

MEXICAN LOAN REPORTED.

$50,000,000 or More Said to Have Been Obtained in America.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, April 28.—A high official of the Government is authority for the statement that the de facto Government has floated a loan in the United States. The exact amount of the loan is not given, but it is understood to range between $50,000,000 and $100,000,000 in United States currency, the amount to be placed in reserve, national, and foreign banks to guarantee the new Government money issue that will begin to circulate May 1.

The total issue of new money will amount to $500,000,000. It is believed here that decrees issued today fixing the value of the new paper at 10 cents for each peso will result in a successful arrangement with American financiers to float a loan.

CARRANZA TOTTERING, DIPLOMATS ARE TOLD

Foreign Officials In Washington Receive Reports That Villa Will Supplant First Chief.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Reports of a startling character relative to the internal situation in Mexico have reached several European Embassies and Legations in Washington within the last twenty-four hours from diplomatic representatives in Mexico City. These reports and they claim serious consideration on account of the diplomatic channels through which they come assert that conditions in Mexico are, from a political point of view, worse today than at any other time since the overthrow of Porfirio Diaz. They picture the Carranza Government as tottering on the brink of a downfall, and declare that Francisco Villa, the hunted bandit, is becoming a popular hero in the eyes of the masses because of his successful eluding of the American punitive expedition and the failure of the Carranza Government to oppose by force the entry of American troops into Mexico.

The names of the particular embassies and legations to which these reports are come cannot be stated because publication might prove very embarrassing to the diplomatic agencies in Mexico which forwarded them. One of the diplomatic representatives here, immediately after receiving a report, submitted it to the State Department for its information, excepting to the report that the Ambassador talk before the State Department, the Carranza Government is rapidly losing strength and about to fall, with Villa as rapidly gaining in popularity.

This he true, and the report asserts that the representative acting conditions in Mexico City are due to following up the activities into the results Villa secured from his descent on the American border town. It is known that Villa contended that any attempt on the part of the American Government to pursue him with military forces would make him a national hero and rally Mexicans around his standard.

The reports received assert that there is rapidly growing a serious resentment against Carranza and his Government for what is interpreted as permission given him by the entry of American troops into Mexico. It is pointed out that he never made any agreement with the United States for the entry of American troops into Mexico. Carranza, on April 12, sent to this Government a note in which he challenged the right of American forces to be on Mexican soil, denied that he had given any permission for their entry, asserted that the troops had been sent across in violation of the understanding by the American Government of the agreement he had proposed, and contended the maintenance of the American forces in Mexico was an excitable force that tended to defeat the ability of his military forces to hold the populace in check.

The reports to Washington embassies and legations also assert that General Carranza is surrounded in Mexico City and other parts of the country are declared to be serious and the financial situation, which at no time has been good under the Carranza Government, has become worse. The reports show that the value of the Mexican peso has dropped until 100 pesos are now worth only $1 in American gold.

The latest statements relative to the internal situation in Mexico, the State Department continues to issue daily summaries of reports from its agents in Mexico to the effect that conditions are quiet in various stated parts of the country. The department announced today that the receipt of telegraphic advices stating that it was reliably reported that since the arrival at Torreon of General Jacinto Trevino conditions had greatly improved in the Laguna district. The reports said that good order had been restored in that part of the State, and the Western part of Durango. In these districts, according to the dispatch, many Villistas or revolutionary bands are reported to have surrendered to the Carranza de facto Government. It was further reported in the message that in General Trevino's district the people are calm and friendly toward Americans and other foreigners.

An official report to the State Department received today asserted that conditions in the Tampico district were much improved and other messages reported that Guaymas and Tepic-Jamiltepec, on the west coast, were quiet. Very few foreigners are left in Mexico City, owing to progress of the political trend in Yucatan, according to information which reached Secretary Lansing today through official channels. It showed that on April 18 there were fifteen Americans, including three women and four children, in Progreso, and eight Americans, including one woman, at Merida. Besides the Americans the foreigners in these towns included consular officials of several hundred Spaniards and Cubans, four Englishmen, one Porto Rican, and twelve Germans. A dispatch from Aguas-Calientes stated that no trouble is anticipated and that Englishmen left Progreso said that there then remained only six foreigners in that Mexican town.

Asks Release of Mr. Binswanger.

The State Department has asked Ambassador Sharp in Paris to make representations to the French Government for the release of Jacques Binswanger, who has been held in a detention camp since the beginning of the war. Mr. Binswanger, who is a German subject, was employed by the Columbia Silver Company of New York as its French representative until the outbreak of the war.

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By HERMANN FERNAU

The Conscience of Germany speaking in no uncertain voice through the mouth of one of her citizens, who believes that the man to whom a vision of truth has been given must take his life in his hand and speak his mind.

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Newest Spring and Summer
SHOES FOR MEN
Specially Featured for Today

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All leathers and styles, in both Low Oxford Ties and High Shoes. Made to our special order.

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Low Shoes in smart custom styles of advance Spring and Summer vogue. In Tan or Black leathers.

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FORT TROOPS READY FOR CITY'S DEFENSE

Artillerymen Organized as Infantry for Service Outside Fortifications.

ONE REGIMENT IN NEW YORK

Gen. Wood Reviews New Body, Whose Members Reach Governors Island Two Hours After Call.

The Eighth Provisional Regiment of Coast Artillery, organized for duty as infantrymen in the event of their services being needed outside fortifications, was mobilized at Governors Island yesterday morning. The regiment, which is one of the three coast artillery regiments that make up the Second Provisional Coast Artillery Brigade, is the only regular army organization now on duty near New York which could be called quickly into service if there should be trouble in New York. The companies making up the Eighth Regiment are on duty at Forts Totten, Hamilton, Wadsworth, and Hancock, the four principal fortifications guarding New York City. The other two regiments in the brigade are based on New London and Boston.

The order to mobilize the regiment was issued a few days ago and went into effect yesterday morning. To bring the 1,000 soldiers from the various forts to Governors Island, organize them into a regiment, and pass them in review before Major Gen. Wood took a little less than two hours, which shows how quickly these artillerymen could be brought into action should an emergency arise to demand protection for Federal or other property in New York.

The brigade headquarters are at Fort Totten. Brig. Gen. H. F. Hodges, commanding the North Atlantic Coast Artillery District, is the brigade commander, and Major Edward O. Sarratt the brigade Adjutant.

The three provisional regiments in the brigade are the Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth, the first named being the New York command and the one which would be first ordered to duty here if trouble should arise. That regiment, as reviewed on Governors Island by Major Gen. Wood yesterday, is made up of the following coast artillery commands:

EIGHTH REGIMENT—Colonel Samuel E. Allen, commanding; Lieut. Col. William G. Haan, Chief of Staff; Captain R. F. McMillan, Adjutant; Captain L. C. Brinton, Jr., Quartermaster.

Machine Gun Company—Captain J. P. Robinson. First Lieutenant A. Gilmore, Second Lieutenant F. A. Englehart.

FIRST BATTALION—Major E. D'A. Peacre, commanding; First Lieutenant R. N. Campbell, Adjutant; Second Lieutenant R. D. Brown, Quartermaster.

136th Company, C. A. C., (Fort Hancock)—First Lieutenant F. D. Applin, Second Lieutenant S. H. Frank.

101st Company, C. A. C., (Fort Totten)—Captain Frank Geere, First Lieutenant H. H. Loughry.

165th Company, C. A. C., (Fort Totten)—Captain A. J. Cooper, Second Lieutenant C. C. Griffith.

167th Company, C. A. C., (Fort Totten)—First Lieutenant Edward W. Wildrick, Second Lieutenant R. G. Payne.

SECOND BATTALION—Major Hudson T. Patten, commanding; First Lieutenant C. M. Baird, Adjutant; Second Lieutenant J. C. Waddell, Quartermaster.

Third Company, C. A. C., (Fort Hamilton)—Captain D. Y. Beckham, Second Lieutenant R. B. Colton.

Eighty-fourth Company, C. A. C., (Fort Hamilton)—Captain F. J. Miller, First Lieutenant M. L. Skeene.

Ninety-eighth Company, C. A. C., (Fort Wadsworth)—Captain H. J. Hatch, First Lieutenant C. K. Wing, Jr., Second Lieutenant C. W. Easterday.

THIRD BATTALION — Major Malcolm Young, commanding; First Lieutenant J. C. Henderson, Adjutant; Second Lieutenant G. F. Humbert, Quartermaster.

Forty-eighth Company, C. A. C., (Fort Wadsworth) — First Lieutenant M. H. Thompson, Second Lieutenant J. P. Leavenworth.

Fifty-sixth Company, C. A. C., (Fort Wadsworth)—Captain M. Barry, Second Lieutenant P. G. Blackmore.

Twenty-sixth Company, C. A. C., (Fort Totten)—Captain John R. Procter.

113th Company, C. A. C., (Fort Totten)—Captain C. L. Fisher, First Lieutenant H. P. Councilman, Second Lieutenant A. S. Buyers.

The artillery commands which comprise the Eighth Regiment were assembled at Governors Island shortly after 9 o'clock yesterday morning, all the troops arriving at about the same time. The band from Fort Totten, which is attached to the regiment, came with the troops from that fort and played at the review which followed the organization of the regiment.

With Major Gen. Wood and Brig. Gen. Hodges, when the regiment was inspected and reviewed, were, among others, Colonel E. F. Glenn, Chief of Staff of the department; Colonel John N. Bellinger, the Department Quartermaster; Lieut. Col. Leon S. Roudiez, the Adjutant General; Captain Charles N. Kilbourne, Captain Halstead Dorey, and other staff officers of the Eastern Department.

The headquarters of the other two regiments in the brigade are at Fort H. G. Wright, New York, and Fort Warren, Mass. Colonel H. G. Davis commands the Ninth and Colonel Thomas Ridgway the Tenth Regiment. The forts from which the troops are drawn to form the Ninth Regiment are H. G. Wright, Terry, and Adams. Those that make up the Tenth Regiment are from Forts Warren, Michie Constitution, McKinley, Strong, Paul Revere, Banks, and Andrews.

VERDICT FOR E. W. MARTIN.

Real Estate Promoter Recovers $4,509 on a 1913 Deal.

How Edward W. Martin, manipulator of recent million-dollar deals in New York city real estate, "cut his eye teeth" in the business three or four years ago was revealed in the New Jersey Supreme Court in Newark yesterday by his testimony in a suit against Albert F. Baldwin of the Fairchild-Baldwin Company of Newark, which resulted in a verdict for $4,509.91 in favor of Mr. Martin.

Mr. Martin, for the Edward W. Martin Company, recently put through a deal for the purchase of the Maiden Lane Building at a price said to be $3,750,000, and has bought much other New York real estate recently. Three years ago, he said, he was just starting out in the business, and dealt in smaller values.

He owned some lots in West Orange in 1913. The testimony in the trial before Judge Dungar showed that he was offered by the Fairchild-Baldwin Company a $3,000 mortgage on a house in Montclair in exchange for them. He dealt with Albert F. Baldwin. According to Mr. Martin, P. Frank Stone of Plainfield was used as a dummy by the real estate firm. Subsequently Mr. Martin sold the mortgage. He had guaranteed it, and it came back on him, and he was out $4,000 altogether.

On the stand Hendrickson, the ostensible owner of the $11,000 property, told the court that he had been paid $25 for posing as a rich man.

"I haven't got a cent," testified Hendrickson, "but Baldwin told me to dress up and walk around like a man with money, and I went through with it. I earned the $25 all right, trying to look rich."

DOCTOR'S AUTO KILLS CHILD

Boy, Confused by Sound of Horn, Dives in Front of Car.

Four-year-old Tony Karro, while playing in front of his home, 187 Waverly Street, Yonkers, was run over and killed yesterday by an automobile owned and driven by Dr. L. V. Waldron, who gave his address to the police as 27 Radford Street, Yonkers. As the physician's car swerved out to turn west in Park Hill Avenue Dr. Waldron blew his horn to warn several children who were playing in the middle of the street. The sound startled the Karro boy, who, it is alleged, dived directly in front of the motor. He was knocked down, the right hind wheel passing over his body. A crowd collected, muttering threats against the driver, who hurriedly picked up the child and took him to his home, where he died an hour later.

Dr. Waldron was arrested, charged with manslaughter, but was afterward paroled by order of Coroner George Engle pending the outcome of an inquest. Mrs. Mary Waldron, Dr. Waldron's mother; Victor Waldron, his son, and George Hocking of 34 Nepperhan Avenue, Yonkers, also occupied the motor at the time of the accident.

MOTHER FINDS BOY DEAD.

Rushes to Drug Store with Body After Failing to Wake Him.

After she returned to her home last night Mrs. Julia Nagornei of 164 Allen Street found her five-year-old son, Laddie, apparently asleep on the bed, but after failing to arouse him she carried him to the drug store of Joseph Lairtt, 75 Stanton Street, where she was informed that the boy was dead. The woman then became hysterical and returned to her home with the body. Neighbors notified Patrolman Shimp, who summoned Dr. Nelland of Gouverneur Hospital. The ambulance surgeon examined the body and said he thought the child had been asphyxiated by gas.

Detectives from the First Branch Bureau questioned Mrs. Nagornei, who said the boy had appeared drowsy all day, but she was sure there had been no leakage of gas. She said that whenever she went out she disconnected the gas tube from the stove and placed it on a high shelf out of reach of the boy, and that when she returned last night she had not detected any odor of gas. The Coroners' Office was notified and an autopsy will be performed on the body today.

CITIZENS' AIR CORPS BEGINS TRAINING

First Aero of Flock in Which 3,000 Men Will Be Fitted for Defense Soars Over City.

$100,000 STARTS THE WORK

Governors Island to House the School—Hoped Soon to Have Many Efficient Fliers and Observers.

When an aeroplane flew over lower Manhattan yesterday afternoon it roused much interest in the occupants of the towering buildings, many of whom watched it until it swooped down from the blue and landed on Governors Island. It was a new ninety horsepower Curtiss machine, and was navigated by Philip Bjorklund, with an army officer as passenger. It probably will go out again today.

Wonder stirred by flying machines over the city will soon cease, however, for before long there will be a flock of aeroplanes and hydro-aeroplanes sailing about the bay and vicinity.

Yesterday's exhibition was the first tangible evidence of the greatest plan yet revised for bettering the air defenses of this country. A syndicate of Wall Street bankers recently conceived the idea of training thousands of citizen aviators, who may be called upon for defense, and raised a fund of $100,000 to start the work, under the name of the Citizens' Air Corps. The machine that Bjorklund flew yesterday is the first of an air squadron of a score or more that will be used in this work. The money now subscribed by the syndicate is only the initial fund, which is to be increased as the need arises. The plan calls for the training of 3,000 aviators and as many observers as possible.

The members of the syndicate realized several months ago that, while it takes almost a year to make a soldier, as has been demonstrated in England during the war, men of the proper calibre can be made into aviators in a few months and in exceptional cases in six weeks. Observers, who are as important for military purposes as aviators, can be trained in a few weeks.

It is the plan of the syndicate to make Governor's Island into the first training camp, on account of its proximity to the lower end of the city and the ease with which it may be reached by the citizen aviators. As the work grows, other camps will probably be established, so that by the end of the year the 3,000 aviators needed to defend this country in case of war will begin to receive their licenses.

As soon as the plans of the Citizen's Air Corps are officially announced, with the names of the millionaire sportsmen who have subscribed to its support, candidates will be examined for eligibility to become members and receive training as aviators and observers. These will report for training two or three times a week, and it is planned that each shall receive several hours flying at each lesson. In addition to this they are to be grounded in the essentials of shop construction, so that they may be able to make minor repairs to both aeroplanes and motors. The first machine is 90 horse power, and the amateur fliers will earn their licenses on it and others of the same type. Later, machines with 120 horse power motors, capable of more than 100 miles an hour, will be used, and on these the fliers will work for "Expert Licenses," which are always demanded for the hazardous work of the battle front.

Apart from the service these citizen aviators may render the whole country in case of hostilities, the syndicate realize that they will afford much protection to New York City. Constantly patroling the coast off Rockaway and Sandy Hook, they will make it impossible for a hostile fleet to surprise the fortifications or slip by the Atlantic Fleet, which might be decoyed from New York by a demonstration further south. In addition, they will afford an air fleet capable and ready to fight hostile aeroplanes that might fly from "mother ships," 50 to 100 miles off the coast, with high explosive bombs destined for the destruction of New York.

PINCHOT AGAINST DEFENSE.

Assails Training Camps and National Guard at Boys' Meeting.

Amos R. E. Pinchot, lawyer and sociologist, yesterday told a large number of boys representing the Stuyvesant High School that this country had never in its history been safer from war and foreign invasion than at the present time; that the war scares were artificially stimulated through the newspapers to serve the interests of large manufacturers of war supplies, and that the National Guard was a "contemptible organization," which was developing a military caste founded upon snobbery and social pull. The meeting which Mr. Pinchot addressed was held at the Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, by the Stuyvesant High School Students Anti-Militarist League, and several speeches were made on the subject: "Do You Want Military Training?"

The first speaker, Leon Sampson, 18 years old, a student of the City College, advised the younger men of this country to protest against the bill, now awaiting action by the Governor, for compulsory military training in the schools.

"If that bill becomes a law," he shouted, "I, for one will refuse to enlist, but will suffer imprisonment rather than obey! And I earnestly implore all of you to do the same."

"Our only excuse for arming," said Mr. Pinchot, "is the danger of foreign invasion. This country doesn't want a military caste. The Old World believes in deciding for a man what shall be his future, and fitting him for that mold. We believe in this country that a man shall have every opportunity to advance, and militarism will do that for no one. The only possible danger of an invasion could come from England, and the fact that we leave our Canadian border unprotected shows how little we fear trouble from that direction. Germany could never attack us with the English fleet at its present fighting strength, and I don't believe Germany could attack us anyway. At present they have thirty-nine warships to our forty, and ours are heavier and better equipped. These war scares have been exploited by the big steel and powder interests who, not content with making fortunes out of the European war, want, when this war is over, to have Uncle Sam prepare for an imaginary war and thus save them from bankruptcy. And a great number of the people have been stampeded into thinking there is danger.

"I believe the military and training camps are a breeding place of vice and disease, and I should never send a son of mine to be trained by men incompetent to take care of a young boy.

"It is claimed that military training brings discipline. It does nothing of the kind. It means simply subservience to a higher power, and when that power is removed the men lead the most unrestrained sort of life. Discipline should not come from an outside force, but from the man himself."

Joseph D. Cannon and Miss Henrietta Rodman of the Woman's Peace Party were the other speakers.

Dr. E. R. von Nardroff, Principal of the Stuyvesant High School, said yesterday in commenting on the activities of the Anti-Militarist League:

"I think that this propaganda has been carried on by outsiders in a very underhand way. It is outrageous. I and the Faculty have not sanctioned the club, and I'll see about it."

HELD AS SWINDLER AT 86.

Leonard Alleged to Have Helped to Rob Gallant of $13,000.

Jeremiah Leonard, 86 years old, of 216 West 102d Street, was arrested last night by Detective Barron in the lobby of a hotel in West Forty-third Street, charged with grand larceny. He is under indictment for participation in the fake faro swindles by which Henry Gallant, a St. Louis pawnbroker, was robbed of $13,000 last year by a group of men headed by Frank T. Thompson.

Leonard, it is alleged, was introduced to Gallant on several occasions as R. H. Macy. Thompson, Louis Weiss, Benjamin Morris, Samuel Giraux, and George Pohlman are already serving penitentiary terms for complicity in the schemes. The police say Leonard is known to them as an old confidence man, several times arrested.

WAR-GIRL WAR OVER SKIRTS OR BREECHES

Female Defense Leaguers View Model Costumes and Lean Toward Two-Legged Attire.

MOTHERS READY TO DON 'EM

All Agree to Have Hats, but It's Uncertain Whether They'll Be the 90-Cent or $1.50 Kind.

Shall the American Woman's League for Self-Defense, whose members are going to defend themselves and their country in case of war, do that defending in skirts or trousers?

That question arose at the league's meeting in the Ninth Regiment Armory last evening, and war was a lot nearer than it is to the United States. It looked for a while as if it was time to quit the trenches and take to the dugouts.

The girls want to get out for their first demonstration on May 13, when the men have promised to let them drop into the preparedness parade from 6 to 8 o'clock in the evening, and there isn't a uniform in sight or even a design for one that any two of the members can agree is really sweet and pretty.

But they have two models, and two of the most comely members of the league, one in khaki skirts and the other in trousers, stood on chairs last night to show the rest of the army how they might expect to appear.

There was also a brand new President of the league, elevated by disabilities of her superiors from the Third Vice Presidency, who had never been seen there before, Mrs. Ida Powell Priest, who stood in front of the girls, and in a perfectly correct, club-womanish, parliamentary manner tried to prove to them that the only proper thing for a uniform was a skirt.

The girls were doubtful. The new President became excited.

"Girls," she called at last, "would you put your mothers in breeches?"

"Yes, yes, yes!" shouted the girls almost unanimously.

"Wouldn't you wear 'em?" asked one of the girls, turning to her mother, who is also a league member.

"Yes, of course I would," said Mother without lowering an eyelash.

"They don't know our mothers," the girls agreed.

"Everyone from General Wood down says women should wear skirts," said Mrs. Priest.

"Can you prove what you say, Mme. President?" asked Miss Anna Higgins, who has been Major General in the new women's army, but who had a Red Cross job, nursing a gruesome grouch, last evening.

"Miss Higgins, you are out of order," said the President. "I have been reading your constitution," added Mrs. Priest, "and I see that all questions that come up are to be settled by the Governing Board. Unless the Governing Board gives you permission you have no right to decide anything."

"This is a democratic country, and we have a say in things," called a member of the army.

Ida Vera Simonton got permission from the President to speak. Miss Simonton has a voice which can make itself heard.

"Girls," she called, "I have seen service in Africa and I tell you you can't do anything in skirts. To do real service you must wear breeches." The girls applauded. "When you go around where people are you can put on skirts. I always did that when I met the missionaries and other reactionaries," and the girls applauded some more.

The only thing decided last night was that the girls should have their military hats, and that they could be bought for $1.50.

"Miss Simonton can get us the hats for 98 cents," called a revolutionist.

"Your hats must be waterproof," said the President, sternly. "You must remember that the sun does not shine always."

And that settled it.

PUSH FIGHT ON DEFENSE.

Anti-Preparedness Forces Ask Wilson for a Hearing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Through Miss Lillian D. Wald of New York City the Anti-Preparedness Committee has filed a request with President Wilson for a hearing for a committee of that organization in opposition to the army and navy program.

Those for whom the hearing has been asked are Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Amos R. E. Pinchot, and Dr. John Haynes Holmes of New York City; the Rev. A. A. Berle of Cambridge, Mass., and Herbert S. Bigelow of Cincinnati. These are the speakers who held meetings in New York, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Minneapolis, Des Moines, Kansas City, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Pittsburgh to discuss the national defense program now before Congress. They found that President when he made his swing around the circle to speak in support of preparedness.

"We believe," said Charles T. Hallinan, editorial director of the committee, in a prepared statement issued here tonight, "that Mr. Wilson has been misled by the apparent unanimity of the press on the subject of so-called preparedness, and that some of the things which we learned on our trip may be of value to him. We are the only people east of the Alleghanies who were not staggered by the Ford vote. We have other data which we think a man of Mr. Wilson's open mind would be glad to get."

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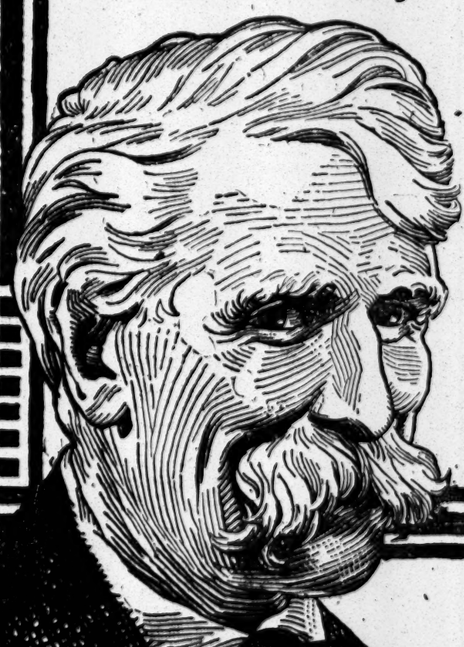

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For mystery, unqualified, absorbing mystery, let me commend "The Blind Man's Eyes," by William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer. Here you go galloping along page after page, hand in hand with the most baffling situations, prying with all your wits to get at the bottom of them, but in vain, until in mercy the joint authors take you into their confidence in the last three chapters. It is easy to say that the book is going to have a big sale, and it is worth it, for it is immense entertainment, and well constructed.
—St. Louis Republic

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SENATE COMMITTEE SPLIT ON BRANDEIS

Forced Vote Now Would Be Adverse, Upper House Learns In Sharp Debate.

FILIBUSTER IS DENIED

Republicans Force Ashurst to Withdraw His Charge—Brandeis Supporters Delay Action.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—A sharp debate in an open session of the Senate today revealed the fact that a vote at the present time in the Judiciary Committee on the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis of Boston for the Supreme Court of the United States would result in an adverse report. The debate showed that the Democratic members of the committee were not united, and that those favoring the nomination were delaying a vote in an effort to win over Republicans, line up doubtful members of their own party, or give time for absentees to return. Mr. Smith of Georgia, a Democratic member of the committee, said that at no time had he been ready to vote affirmatively on the nomination, and that his mind was not made up yet.

These disclosures followed a charge made in an interview yesterday by Mr. Ashurst of Arizona, a Democratic member of the committee favoring Mr. Brandeis, that the Republican members were filibustering to prevent a vote until after the national conventions had been held. Mr. Sutherland of Utah, a Republican member of the committee, questioned Mr. Ashurst about the interview and denied its accuracy, while Republican and Democratic Senators joined in saying that Mr. Ashurst had not attended meetings of the committee, did not know what was happening and that the Democrats, in carefully presenting arguments for Mr. Brandeis, had occupied the time of the committee.

Mr. Ashurst admitted that he had been absent a great deal, as his mind was already made up, and he was busy with a bill to extend the time of the filibuster.

"If the Senator for Arizona (Mr. Ashurst) had been as faithful in his attendance upon the hearings," said Mr. Clark of Wyoming, ranking Republican of the committee, "as the Republican and other Democratic members, he would not have formed that notion. They have proceeded with fair and honest purpose to reach a definite conclusion.

"Unlike some other members of the Judiciary Committee," retorted Mr. Ashurst, "I do not pretend to deliberate when I have made up my mind. And I should like to see the color of the hair of the man that could implant in my thoughts. You can remove me from the Judiciary Committee and all other committees, but you cannot seal my mouth. I can well understand the perturbation and astonishment of the Republican Party when the name of such a man as Louis D. Brandeis was sent in to be a Justice of the Supreme Court.

"If he had been a man who all his life had been steering corporations around the law there would have been a yell of approval from that side, but when a man who has consecrated his life to the poor of the country, is sent in, why then rascality must be resorted to. As to whether or not there is a filibuster can be determined by a vote. If all are willing to vote I shall believe there is no filibuster.

"But it must not be forgotten in connection with this great court that in your desperation to secure a candidate whom you thought could win, in your desperation to overthrow Woodrow Wilson not the Senator, he is above it, but his party has done it—his party has reached out its hands and attempted to grasp unto the Supreme Court of this country one of its members in order to mingle him with the debauchees of politics, and so flagrant was your disregard of that great court that one of your own members an honored member of the Judiciary Committee—openly rebuked you for that conduct."

"I have nothing further to say than I have said," replied Mr. Clark. "Attention has been called to an interview given out which he fathers. The interview states anything but the truth. The Senator himself is perfectly aware of it, because he has been informed of it. His tirade about political matters cuts no figure. The interview is denied."

Mr. Cummins of Iowa, a Republican of the committee, then cross-examined Mr. Ashurst. He asked him if he did not know that three-fourths of the committee's time had been taken up by Democrats, and that at the last session all the time had been taken by Mr. Walsh of Montana, a Democrat. In reviewing the serious charges against Mr. Brandeis, in the Lennox case, that the Republicans were always ready to vote, but that the Democrats had postponed action because a vote would always have meant an adverse report, Mr. Overman of North Carolina and Mr. Smith of Georgia, both Democrats of the committee, made statements to the same effect, denying that any filibuster was in progress. Mr. Overman said that the charges against Mr. Brandeis were serious and that Mr. Walsh had carefully argued regarding them.

"The case is an extremely difficult one for the committee," said Mr. Borah of Idaho, a Progressive Republican member. "Not only does it involve differences of opinion, but it involves differences of fact over which men of apparently good standing in their communities have reached different opinions. I should not like to cast my vote between a man and the high office of Supreme Court Justice under the circumstances of this case without reading all the testimony and trying to see how the differences of opinion arose. There are 1,000 pages of evidence. I am free to say that from this point of view I did not finish reading the testimony before midnight last night."

Then on a plea from Mr. Brandegee of Connecticut, a Republican, that Mr. Ashurst either withdraw or prove his charge, and on the statement of Mr. Smith of Georgia, Democrat, that Mr. Ashurst would have had a different view of the committee's proceedings if he had attended the sessions, Mr. Ashurst admitted his error and withdrew the charge of filibustering.

Candidates for Diplomatic Service.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Secretary of State Lansing today announced the names of the candidates for appointment to the American Diplomatic Service who passed the recent examinations held by the State Department. They are Benjamin Thaw, Jr., of Pittsburgh; Norman Armour of Princeton, N. J.; Allen Welsh Dulles of Auburn, N. Y.; William S. Howell, Jr., of San Antonio, Texas; Ferdinand L. Meyer of Indianapolis, Stokely W. Morgan of Alabama, R. Henry Norweb of Elyria, Ohio; Livingston Phelps of New York City, Robert McGregor Scotten of Detroit, William S. Van Rensselaer of New York, and John C. Wiley of Indianapolis.

AVIATION BOARD NAMED.

Will Investigate, and Perhaps Reorganize, That Branch of Service.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The special committee of the General Staff to investigate army aviation affairs looking toward proposed reorganization was announced today at the War Department. Major P. D. Lochridge of the War College is Chairman, and other members are Colonel Chase W. Kennedy, Major John McA. Palmer, and Captain Dan T. Moore. A consulting member will be appointed by Brig. Gen. Scriven, chief signal officer.

Secretary Baker authorized Major Gen. Scott, Chief of Staff, to appoint the special committee after the War Department's investigation of the aviation service resulting from the court martial of Lieut. Col. Goodier. The committee will especially consider Secretary Baker's suggestion that aviation be made a coordinate branch of the army organization, instead of a subordinate arm of the Signal Corps.

DEFECTIVES TO DO BUILDING

Randall's Island Official Says They Work Well with Concrete.

Dr. Walter E. Fernald, head of the State institution for the mentally defective at Waverly, Mass., and recognized throughout the country as an authority on the treatment of mental defectives, is to visit Randall's Island with Commissioner of Charities John A. Kingsbury today to discuss plans for the rehabilitation of the island buildings, with Dr. William Burgess Cornell of Baltimore, the recently appointed Medical Director.

A general layout of the island has been planned, Dr. Cornell said yesterday, and it has been definitely decided gradually to replace the old and unsafe buildings with a type of Fernald cottage, housing approximately 100 patients. At present there are 1,959 patients at the Childs Hospital and Schools, and it is expected that provision will have to be made for more of them in the near future. In addition to the ward houses, a staff house and an employes' building will be needed, Dr. Cornell said.

Definite plans have been laid for the Summer enjoyment of the patients. There is to be a Field Fete. Boy Scout drills by boys from the city and gymnasium exercises will be held regularly out of doors during the Summer months. A defective ought to have a full daily program," said Dr. Cornell, "from the time he or she gets up in the morning until bedtime, in order that they may be kept healthy and out of mischief. Farming is better for them than anything else during the outdoor months, but, unfortunately, farming on Randall's Island would have to be intensive rather than extensive.

"It has been planned," continued Dr. Cornell, "to build a concrete storehouse near the pier. This is needed, and, as defectives have been found to do good concrete work, we will have our own labor. The men will be under the direction of our technical staff, who will draw the plans and make the necessary arrangements."

3,000 SCOUTS ON REVIEW.

The Governor Will Talk to Boys at Rally Today.

A big rally of Boy Scouts of America, in which 178 troops, about 3,000 boys will participate, will be held at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, under the supervision of Scout Commissioner Lorillard Spencer. Tickets of admission have been issued upon application to several thousand persons and it is expected that the boys will demonstrate their scout craft before an audience which will pack the armory.

The troops, which represent the scout organizations in Manhattan, the Bronx and nearby towns of New York and New Jersey, will give exhibitions of their skill in signalling, field telephoning, first aid and rescue work, wall scaling, dispatch riding, &c.

Governor Whitman and his staff will review the scouts and, just before his departure from the armory, the Governor will walk along the centre of the arena; the 3,000 boys will march in a great spiral about him until he is in their centre; then the boys will sit, leaving the Governor standing over them. This tableau made, Governor Whitman will address the scouts.

When the afternoon exercises are over the scouts will march to the Washington Irving High School, where they will be the guests of the Gramercy Neighborhood Association in the evening. They will be received by William F. Ed. Edwards, Secretary of the association, and addressed by Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson and Don C. Seitz.

Justices in Preparedness Parade.

A number of Justices of the Supreme Court will lead the lawyers' division of 2,000 men in the preparedness parade on May 13. Arthur F. Cosby, Secretary of the Committee of Lawyers, has charge of the arrangements. The division will start uptown at 2:30 P. M. from Prince Street and Broadway. Each one of the lawyers' companies will consist of sixteen men, and each man will carry a flag and wear a badge. Representatives of the trust companies of New York and Brooklyn at a meeting of the Luncheon Club yesterday made preparations to take part in the parade. It is expected that 2,500 men will be in line in the trust companies section.

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FORCE EARLY VOTE ON PHILIPPINE BILL

House Will Discuss the Measure on Monday and Take Final Action.

OPEN WAY TO AMENDMENTS

Leaders, Fearing Defeat, May Agree to Five Years as Minimum Time of Independence.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—After a number of conferences, Democratic leaders of the House decided today to force a vote on the Administration's Philippine Independence bill on Monday. Consideration of the bill will be brought about under a special rule, but a material concession will be made to the opposition in that provision will be made for offering amendments to the measure.

The decision to permit the offering of amendments was reached after the Democrats had thoroughly canvassed the situation and had become convinced that it would be exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to put through the bill as it came from the Senate. The Clarke amendment, providing for the freedom of the islands after two years and within four years, created so much opposition to the Senate bill in the Democratic caucus last night that the defeat of the entire measure was forecast.

Despite the fact that the caucus adopted a resolution providing for only one change in the Senate measure—the offering of amendments to the clause relating to prohibition in the Philippines—the Democratic leaders today virtually repudiated the caucus agreement, and plans were made for a rule that will leave the entire measure open to discussion and amendment.

"It has been decided," said a Democratic leader, "that it would be well to permit the offering of amendments to the bill, the caucus action to the contrary notwithstanding. This will be a bit irregular, perhaps, but there will be a sort of common consent to opening the gates for amendments so that every one may have a show."

Republican opponents of Philippine independence legislation regard the decision of the Democrats as tantamount to an admission that the Clarke amendment is dead. Efforts will now be made by the Republicans and the Democrats who absolved themselves from the caucus action, to postpone the date for releasing the islands from American control. It is possible that the Senate bill may be amended and passed to provide for the freedom of the Philippines after five and within ten years.

Twenty-eight Democrats refused to abide by the caucus mandate last night. Democratic leaders realized today that this defection in the party vote would be sufficient to defeat the Philippine measure, as few if any Republicans will be cast for the bill, and the Democratic majority is too narrow to permit of a defection of more than a dozen votes.

Chairman Jones of the Insular Affairs Committee expressed displeasure today over the fact that Representative Peter J. Dooling of New York was among those who absolved themselves from the caucus action. Mr. Dooling is a member of the Insular Affairs Committee, and the Chairman said he should have registered his opposition to the Clarke amendment in the committee instead of agreeing to the report of the bill.

Mr. Dooling, however, took the position in caucus that he could not support the bill by caucus mandate.

It is planned by the Democrats to bring about the passage or defeat of the Philippine bill before adjournment next Monday. Republicans will agree to a vote, it was said, if the rule is sufficiently liberal as to debate and offering amendments.

HE HAD GODFREY'S WALLET.

But Owner Says He Had Lost It, and Court Frees Whitney.

Frederick Whitney, 28 years old, of 306 East Fifty-fourth Street, who was arrested Wednesday following his attempt to pawn a valuable gold-bound wallet, was discharged yesterday by Magistrate Murphy in the Yorkville Court. Detective Van Twistern, who made the arrest, learned that the wallet had been purchased from Tiffany's in December, 1915, but reported to the Magistrate that the firm had refused to give the name of the purchaser, on the ground that it was against their business policy. When the detective was sent back with a subpoena, however, he was told that the wallet was the property of E. Drexel Godfrey of 640 Park Avenue, to whom it was presented by his mother, the original purchaser.

Mr. Godfrey, in court yesterday, said he had lost the wallet some weeks ago but in just what way or at what point he could not say. Magistrate Murphy then discharged Whitney.

52 WIN HERO MEDALS.

Two New Yorkers Rewarded by the Carnegie Commission.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., April 28.—The Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, at its Spring meeting here today, recognized fifty-two acts of heroism in various parts of the country. In eleven cases silver medals were awarded, and in forty-one cases bronze medals. Nineteen of the heroes lost their lives, and to the dependents of ten of these pensions aggregating $6,000 a year were granted, and to the dependents of eight of the others who lost their lives sums totaling $6,000, to be applied, subject to the direction of the commission, in various ways, were granted.

In addition to these money grants, in three cases sums aggregating $6,000 were appropriated for educational purposes, payments to be paid as needed and approved, and in twenty-four cases awards aggregating $20,000 were made for other worthy purposes. Payments in these cases will not be made until the beneficiaries' plans for the use of the awards have been approved by the commission.

Among those to receive bronze medals were two residents of New York—Duncan Langdon of 180 West Forty-fourth Street, New York City, for saving three women from drowning at Ogunquit, Me., on Sept. 8, 1913, and James F. Mahon, 429 Hopkins Avenue, Astoria, for saving George L. Girard, aged 9, from drowning at Corsons Inlet, N. J., on Sept. 2, 1913.

SNOW FALLS IN NEW ENGLAND

Weather Observers Declare It Is Latest in Half a Century.

BOSTON, April 28.—Snow fell over Eastern Massachusetts and Rhode Island today, the latest date for any appreciable fall in more than twenty-seven years. Records of the local Weather Bureau extending back to 1892 showed no snowfall, although "traces of snow" have appeared as late as May 11. In the opinion of unofficial weather observers, today's snow was the latest in more than half a century.

The fall here was estimated at approximately two inches. It melted rapidly, however, and little inconvenience was caused.

The storm swept up from Cape Hatteras, bringing rain as it moved across the lower part of New England until it approached the coast. Snow was reported from Providence, R. I., and other points in that State; from New Bedford and other southeastern Massachusetts cities, and from Lowell, in the northeastern section of the State.

WINSTED, Conn., April 28.—There was a light snowfall during the night and early today in the northwestern part of the State.

OPPOSE HORSE PROTECTION

Aldermen's Committee to Report Unfavorably on Bleeding Ordinance.

The Committee on Public Thoroughfares of the Board of Aldermen by a vote of 8 to 3 yesterday decided to submit an unfavorable report on the proposed ordinance designed to prevent horses and mules from slipping on the pavements during the Winter months. The decision was reached after a long public hearing at which Thomas F. Freel, Superintendent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, argued in favor of the measure. Others who spoke for it were Mrs. Robert Canfield Mayer, Mrs. James Speyer, Herbert L. Limburg, representing the New York Humane Society; William H. Moss, representing the Wholesale Coal Merchants' Association, and William Guerin of the Safety First Federation.

The three members of the committee who voted in favor of the suggested measure intend to submit a minority report at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen next Tuesday and move its substitution for the majority report. The three Aldermen who voted to protect the horse were Chairman Stapleton of the committee, Alexander S. Thrasher and Charles W. Dunn. Many merchants who use a large number of horses in their business were in favor of the ordinance, which provided that between Nov. 1 and April 1 no horse shall be driven in the city unless it was shod in such a manner as to prevent, or tend to prevent, slipping. Failure to do so on five days' imprisonment was the proposed penalty for violation of the measure.

Lefevre Aids Tuberculous Children.

In the third annual report of Sunnyside Farm for tuberculous children, Nettie I. Miller, the President, told of the extension of the season from nine to eleven weeks by a gift from Edwin Lefevre. Of the twenty-five children at the farm "twelve were able to return to school and normal active life, instead of eight, as in 1914." During the eleven weeks the average gain in weight was ten pounds for each child, as against eight in 1914. The farm will care for more children when it is able to collect more money to carry on its work.

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By Benjamin Apthorp Gould
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PUBLISHERS TO WAR ON THE PRESS AGENT

Newspaper Association Plans to Exterminate Seekers for Free Advertising.

ELECT ROGERS PRESIDENT

Trading Stamps, Press Laws of Prohibition States, and White Paper Discussed at Last Session.

The doom of press agents is sealed. At any rate that is what the members of the American Newspaper Publishers Association believe. A good part of the final session of the thirtieth annual meeting of the association in the Waldorf-Astoria was devoted yesterday to discussions of the press agents, and the announcement that the campaign of the association against them was meeting with growing success was received with cheers.

"The suppression of the press agent" has been the slogan of the bureau in charge of this work and, despite the tons of "canned copy" received daily by the newspapers, the report was that both the number and the activities of those gentlemen who wanted free advertising in the guise of newspaper "stories" had decreased in the last year. The press agent was defined yesterday as "the person who attempts to obtain free publicity for which he should pay in the advertising columns of a publication," and two special varieties of his kind were distinguished and condemned.

One was the better-known publicity-seeker, who, wishing to advertise some commodity or enterprise, instead of inserting a paid advertisement, works up what he tries to persuade newspaper publishers is a "good story." Included in this group were the publicity representatives and managers of certain Presidential and other political booms. Several speakers in the meeting called attention to the fact that many "favorite son" indorsements by the "free and untrammeled" voters of a State were the result of carefully engineered schemes successfully furthered by clever press agents.

The Association's Method.

Included in the other class of publicity-seekers was the advertiser who bought and paid for advertising space in such papers as would lend themselves to the practice, with the expressed or tacit understanding that he should receive a certain amount of free space in the news columns. The action of a body of Southern California orange growers, who offered half-page advertisements on condition that the papers would run stories about oranges, was especially condemned.

The past policy of the association in suppressing press agents was approved and will be continued. It is to be: When any member of the association thinks that any individual or organization is attempting to "use" the columns of his paper for his own profit, or when anyone in the second class of publicity-seekers makes one of his offers, he is reported by the publisher to the association, which immediately warns all members against accepting copy from the offender.

The newspaperman from Toronto attending the meeting reported an additional step in the suppression of free advertising. They have agreed, it was said, to charge 2 cents a word for all announcements of meetings and functions not possessing news value for the general public. This policy, according to the Toronto men, has resulted in the saving of much hitherto wasted space.

Another subject discussed with interest at the meeting was that of trading stamps. The resolution adopted last year, condemning the policy of issuing of trading stamps as uneconomic, was reaffirmed, and several speakers urged the publishers to co-operate in suppressing this evil. It was estimated by one that about $50,000,000 was spent annually for supporting the trading stamp enterprise and that this money was appropriated by the business houses disbursing it "for advertising." The same business houses, it was maintained, could obtain much better results for themselves by spending this money for display advertising in publications. Many of the firms now issuing trading stamps, it was said, realized the false economy of it and would be glad to discontinue the practice if unbreakable agreements or the demands of customers would permit.

Officers Are Elected.

The laws of certain prohibition States against the sale of publications containing liquor advertisements were discussed, but no definite action in this matter was taken.

E. K. Gaylord of the Oklahoman, Oklahoma City, addressed the meeting on the subject of tuberculosis among newspapermen with particular reference to the work of the Association for the Conservation of Health. He strongly approved the work of this association and urged the publishers to co-operate with it in preventing and relieving the extensive tuberculosis among their employes.

The Bureau of Advertising of the Publishers Association made its report, in which it announced that advertising conditions were practically unchanged since the last report.

There was informal discussion among the members about the increasing cost of white paper, and the general consensus of opinion was that the situation in this connection was critical. Asked his opinion, Victor F. Lawson of The Chicago Daily News said:

"Of course the paper situation is serious, and I don't see how any one can tell whether it will become worse or improve. It is impossible to determine. It seems to me, whether the price of paper will rise this year as it did last, or fall."

At the conclusion of the meeting these officers were elected:

President, Hopewell L. Rogers, Business Manager of The Chicago Daily News; Vice President, Frank P. Glass, editor of The Birmingham News; Secretary, John Stewart Bryan of The Richmond News-Leader; Treasurer, E. P. Call of the New York Journal of Commerce.

These men were elected to the Board of Directors of the association: J. F. Mackay of The Toronto Globe, C. H. Taylor of The Boston Globe, Harry Chandler of The Los Angeles Times, H. L. Bridgman of The Brooklyn Standard-Union, and D. D. Moore of The New Orleans Times-Picayune.

The following hold over as members of the board: H. H. Brown of The Indianapolis News, E. H. Baker of The Cleveland Plain Dealer, and Jason Rogers of The New York Globe.

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A spirit of love for others breathes through this vivid story of emotional heights and warm human interest by the author of "Mary Cary." The heroine listens to the call which echoes through the world to-day—"Am I my sister's keeper?"—and takes up the challenge.

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YANKEES LOSE IN ELEVENTH INNING TO THE RED SOX—DODGERS DEFEAT THE PHILLIES AGAIN

LEWIS SENDS YANK HOPES GLIMMERING

Duffy Ties Score with Home Run in Ninth and Red Sox Win in Eleventh.

MAISEL MAKES FOUR HITS

Keating Pitches Sturdily and Donovan's Men Outbat Visitors, but Cruel Fate Intervenes.

The rude intrusion of a crashing home run by Duffy Lewis in the ninth inning at the Polo Grounds yesterday flashed two runs over the plate and tied the score for the Red Sox against the Yankees. The game remained tied up in a 2-to-2 deadlock until the eleventh inning, when the Boston men chalked up another counter and won by a 3-to-2 score.

Hooper had perished in the ninth, when Keating got a bit wobbly and injudiciously permitted Dick Hoblitzell to walk. Just what Keating tossed then to Lewis isn't known, but to Duffy the ball must have looked like a hated foe, for he slugged it without pity into the waiting hands of the fans in the steerage section of the left-field stand.

The Yankees made enough hits off Dutch Leonard to win the game twice over, but most of the safe raps failed to bear fruit. Leonard was dallying on the edge of the precipice several times, and one little push would have sent him over, but the Yankees didn't have the push.

Paddy Baumann, who decorated right field yesterday, did all that mortal could to win the afternoon's argument by slashing a home run into the left-field bleachers. The other Yankee run wafted over the plate on an error. Up to the time of the Lewis insurrection Keating was doing some nice pitching. He had held the Bostons to the starvation allowance of five hits, and gave the populace every reason to believe that he had taken up the business of whitewashing. Once or twice he got into a hole, and extricated himself with the delicate touch of a master.

It isn't often that Hubert Leonard is pounded as he was yesterday. Of the twelve Yankee hits five, Frank Maisel, who came back to life, collected four. Frank Baker contributed a couple. The only bang of the whole lot that helped much, however, was Baumann's huge welt in the fifth. The Yankees had the bases loaded with human freight in the fourth, with Hughey High up to complete the job, but High made the crowd groan by hoisting a fly to Bill Carrigan.

Keating opened the second inning with a single to right centre, and he traveled to third on Maisel's smash to the same territory. High and Baumann died without a whimper, and Frank Baker rolled a grounder to Hoblitzell. Hobby handled the ball as if it had been covered with slippery elm, and while he was toying with it Keating scored.

Baumann was the first batsman up in the fifth, and he pommeled a homer into the left-field bleachers, making the score 2 to 0. The Yankees were very happy. They continued to become even happier right up to the ninth inning.

Hooper, up first for the Red Sox in the ninth, aeroplaned to Baumann. Hoblitzell got a pass, and Duffy Lewis put the rollers under Keating with his home run to the bleachers, which drove Hoblitzell home ahead of him. After the horse had been stolen, Keating locked up the barn and fanned Larry Gardner.

In the Yanks' half of the ninth Maisel got his fourth single. Vean Gregg was now pitching for Boston, having relieved Leonard in the eighth. High sacrificed Maisel to second, and Baumann lofted to Lewis. Frank Baker came to the bat, and with harried mental treatment to make him win the game right then and there. Gregg got a tip from the bench to walk Baker, and the Trappe slugger was passed. Joe Gedeon blasted all hope when he hoisted a foul close to the Boston bench, which Shean agnewe grabbed, making a remarkably sensational catch, just as he was about to tumble headlong into the bench.

Janvrin fanned in the eleventh, and Hooper got a ticket. Hoblitzell poked out a double, sending Hooper to third. While Peckinpaugh was throwing Lewis out at first Hooper tallied the winning run. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'ks'n, rf.	5	0	0	1	0
J'vrin, ss.	5	0	1	3	2
Hooper, rf.	4	1	2	2	0
H'zell, 1b.	4	1	1	12	1
Lewis, cf.	5	1	2	2	0
G'dn'r, 3b.	5	0	1	1	4
Barry, 2b.	4	0	0	2	2
Carr'g'n, c.	2	0	1	2	1
*Shorten...	1	0	0	0	0
Agnew, c.	1	0	0	3	0
Leon'd, p.	1	0	0	1	3
†Thomas...	0	0	0	0	0
‡McNally..	0	0	0	0	0
Gregg, p..	1	0	0	0	0
Total..	38	3	7	33	14

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maisel, cf.	5	0	4	3	0
High, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
B'm'n, rf.	5	1	1	1	0
Baker, 3b.	4	0	2	0	3
Gedeon, 2b.	4	0	0	0	2
Pipp, 1b.	5	0	1	17	1
P'k'gh, ss.	5	0	0	2	3
Nu'ker, c.	4	0	1	7	1
Keat'g, p.	3	0	1	0	4
‡Mullen....	1	0	0	0	0
§Alex'der..	0	0	0	0	0
Total..	42	2	12	33	14

*Batted for Carrigan in eighth inning.
†Batted for Leonard in eighth inning.
‡Ran for Thomas in eighth inning.
§Batted for Keating in eleventh inning.
¶Batted for High in eleventh inning.
Error: Hoblitzell.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0 1—3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0 0—2

Two-base hits—Nunamaker, Hoblitzell. Home runs—Baumann, Lewis. Stolen base—Baker. Sacrifice hit—High. Double plays—Keating, Peckinpaugh and Pipp; Leonard, Janvrin and Hoblitzell; Pipp (unassisted). Left on bases—New York, 13; Boston, 6. First base on error—New York, 1. Bases on balls—off Keating, 4; off Leonard, 1; off Gregg, 3. Hits and earned runs—off Leonard, 11 hits, 1 run in 7 innings; off Gregg, 1 hit in 4 innings; off Keating, 3 runs. Hit by pitcher—by Leonard (Keating). Struck out—by Keating, 7; by Leonard, 1; by Gregg, 3. Time of game—Two hours and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen.

SENATORS STRONG AT END.

Rally in Ninth Brings Four Runs and Victory Over Mackmen.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Washington won from Philadelphia in the ninth inning today, netting four runs from an infield out, an error, and two singles off Crowell, who had been sent to the rescue after Nabors had hit the first batsman and passed the next two. The Athletics scored all their runs in the fifth on two passes, an error, three singles, and two doubles. Gallia stopped the attack after Dumont and Boehling had been driven from the box. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ler, rf.	4	2	2	0	1
Foster, 3b.	5	0	0	1	0
Milan, cf.	4	0	1	0	0
R'deau, lf.	4	0	0	7	0
Judge, 1b.	4	1	1	6	1
M'gan, 2b.	2	1	0	4	2
Henry, c.	3	0	1	6	1
S'yer, ss.	3	0	0	3	4
Dumont, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Whit'e, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Gallia, p.	2	1	1	0	1
†Shanks ..	0	0	0	0	0
‡Ja'mith..	0	1	0	0	0
§Barber ..	1	0	0	0	0
Total..	33	7	6	27	12

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt, ss.	5	1	3	3	0
T'son, rf.	4	1	0	1	0
Walsh, rf.	2	1	0	0	0
Strunk, cf.	4	1	1	0	0
Old'g, 1b.	5	0	1	11	0
Lajoie, 2b.	4	1	1	4	6
McI's, 1b.	4	0	1	12	0
Pick, 3b.	3	1	1	1	6
Meyer, c.	4	1	1	8	0
Nabors, p.	1	0	0	0	1
C'well, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total..	35	6	9	25	13

*One out when winning run was scored.
†Batted for Sawyer in ninth inning.
‡Ran for Henry in ninth inning.
§Batted for Gallia in ninth inning.
Errors—Witt, Pick (2), Nabors (2), Henry, Sawyer.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0—6
Washington	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	4—7

Two-base hits—Strunk, Lajoie. Three-base hit—Judge. Stolen bases—Strunk, Moeller, Walsh. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; Washington, 7. First base on errors—Washington, 1; Philadelphia, 1. First base on balls—Off Dumont, 3; off Nabors, 5; off Boehling, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Dumont, 8 hits, 3 runs in four and one-third innings; off Boehling, 3 hits, 2 runs in one-third inning; off Nabors, 4 hits, 5 runs in eight innings, (none out in ninth;) off Crowell, 2 hits, 1 run in one-third inning. Hit by pitcher—By Gallia, (Strunk;) by Nabors, (Morgan.) Struck out—By Dumont, 3; by Nabors, 3; by Gallia, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Owen. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston, 3; New York, 2.
(Eleven innings.)
Washington, 7; Philadelphia, 6.
Cleveland, 2; Chicago, 1.
(Ten innings.)
Detroit, 6; St. Louis, 5.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Boston.
(Snow.)
Brooklyn, 5; Philadelphia, 3.
Pittsburgh, 5; Cincinnati, 1.
Chicago, 7; St. Louis, 0.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Newark, 4; Toronto, 3.
(Ten innings.)
Montreal, 7; Baltimore, 5.
Richmond, 6; Buffalo, 4.
Rochester at Providence.
(Postponed; snow.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Boston	9	5	.643
Detroit	8	5	.616
New York	6	5	.545
Cleveland	7	6	.538
Washington	7	6	.538
Chicago	7	9	.438
St. Louis	5	7	.417
Philadelphia	3	9	.250

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Philadelphia	6	3	.667
Chicago	8	4	.667
Boston	5	3	.625
Brooklyn	4	3	.571
St. Louis	6	7	.462
Cincinnati	6	7	.462
Pittsburgh	5	7	.417
New York	1	7	.125

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Richmond	3	0	1.000
Newark	1	0	1.000
Providence	1	0	1.000
Baltimore	1	1	.500
Montreal	1	1	.500
Rochester	0	1	.000
Toronto	0	1	.000
Buffalo	0	3	.000

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at New York.
Philadelphia at Boston.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.
St. Louis at Chicago.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Washington.
Cleveland at Detroit.
Chicago at St. Louis.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Toronto at Newark.
Montreal at Baltimore.
Buffalo at Richmond.
Rochester at Providence.

COBB IN GAME AGAIN.

Rejoins Tigers and Helps Them to Defeat Browns, 6 to 5.

ST. LOUIS, April 28.—With the score tied in the ninth, Burns doubled to left, scoring Heilman, and Detroit beat St. Louis 6 to 5. St. Louis forged ahead in the sixth when Marsans was hit by a pitched ball and Pratt and Johnson doubled. Detroit tied the score in the eighth when Dubuc, batting for Boland, drove in two runs with a single. Cobb returned to the game today and got a double and a single. His double scored Kavanagh in the seventh. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b.	5	1	1	1	2
K'v'gh, rf.	5	2	1	0	0
Cobb, cf.	4	1	3	0	0
Veach, lf.	5	0	0	4	0
H'm'n, 2b.	4	1	1	0	3
Burns, lb.	5	1	4	13	1
Young, ss.	4	0	0	3	3
Stanage, c.	3	0	0	4	0
†Dalton ...	1	1	1	0	0
Baker, c..	0	0	0	0	0
C'kle, p.	2	0	0	1	5
‡Harper ..	1	0	0	0	0
Boland, p.	0	0	0	0	1
§Dubuc ...	1	0	1	0	0
¶Maisel ..	0	0	0	0	0
Dauss, p..	0	0	0	0	1
Total..	38	6	11	27	16

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sh'ten, lf.	3	1	3	2	0
Austin, 3b.	4	0	0	0	3
Veisl'y, c.	4	0	1	10	0
M'sans, cf.	3	2	1	1	0
Pratt, 2b.	4	0	1	3	3
Tobin, rf.	3	0	1	2	0
Gon'z, lb.	3	0	0	6	0
Long, rf.	3	0	0	0	1
Betzel, ss.	3	0	0	2	5
Hu'sby, ss.	3	0	0	1	2
Snyder, c.	1	0	0	5	0
Sallee, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Griner, p.	0	0	0	0	0
†Cruise ...	1	0	0	0	0
Total..	32	3	7	32	14

*Batted for Griner in ninth inning.
Error—Doolan.

Chicago	1	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	0—7
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Zimmerman, (2.) Three-base hits—Flack, Williams. Stolen bases—Zimmerman. Sacrifice hits—Sallee, Flack. Double play—Saier and Doolan. Left on bases—St. Louis, 2; Chicago, 4. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1. Base on balls—Off Sallee, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Sallee, 10 hits and 7 runs in 5 1-3 innings; off Griner, 3 hits and no runs in 2 2-3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Sallee, (Archer.) Struck out—By Sallee, 3; by Griner, 1; by Hendrix, 7. Wild pitch—Hendrix. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Quigley. Time of game—One hour and fifty-two minutes.

HARMON'S PITCHING WINS.

Pirates' Veteran Boxman Holds Reds to Six Hits.

PITTSBURGH, April 28.—Pittsburgh won from Cincinnati, 5 to 1, here today. Harmon holding the visitors to six hits, while the local team accumulated eleven. Three singles and a pass gave the Pirates two runs in the first inning, and two bases on balls and Hoh's hits resulted in two more in the third. Barney's single, after Baird had made a hit and stole second and third bases, gave the winners another run in the fourth. Right Fielder Hinchman made a double play unassisted, when he caught Groh's liner and then ran to first base before Chase could get back. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
J'ston, lb.	4	0	1	8	0
Baird, lf.	3	2	2	2	0
Byrne, cf.	3	1	2	4	0
H'man, rf.	3	0	1	4	0
W'ner, ss.	3	1	2	3	2
Schl'tt, c.	3	1	1	4	0
Knabe, 2b.	3	0	0	0	2
Smith, 3b.	4	0	2	2	2
H'rmon, p.	3	0	0	0	1
Total..	29	5	11	27	7

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
K'lfer, cf.	3	1	0	1	0
H'rzog, ss.	3	0	0	1	2
Chase, 1b.	4	0	2	11	1
G'fith, rf.	4	0	1	3	0
Groh, 3b.	3	0	0	1	4
W'lf'ns, lf.	1	0	0	1	0
Neale, lf.	3	0	1	5	0
L'den, 2b.	3	0	0	0	2
Wingo, c.	3	0	2	2	3
Schl'er, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Dale, p.	2	0	0	0	2
Total..	30	1	6	24	15

Pittsburgh	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	—5
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Stolen bases—Baird (2); Barney (2). Sacrifice hits—Herzog, Hinchman, Schmidt. Double plays—Groh and Wingo; Harmon, Wagner and Johnston; Hinchman (unassisted.) Left on bases—Cincinnati, 5; Pittsburgh, 6. First base on balls—off Schneider, 3; off Dale, 1; off Harmon, 2. Hits and earned runs—off Schneider, 7 hits and 4 runs in 3 innings; off Dale, 4 hits and 1 run in 5 innings; off Harmon, 6 hits and 1 run in 9 innings. Struck out—by Dale, 1; by Harmon, 4. Passed ball—Schmidt. Time of game—One hour and thirty-six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Harrison.

INDIANS TAKE CLOSE GAME.

Fournier's Wild Throw Allows Run That Defeats White Sox.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 28.—Cleveland won 2 to 1 from Chicago today, scoring the deciding run in the tenth inning. The contest was a pitchers' battle between Morton and Williams. Each allowed five hits, neither gave a pass, but Morton hit a batsman who scored.

Not a hit was made off Williams until there were two out in the fifth. Then Wambsgans doubled and scored on Weaver's high throw of O'Neill's grounder. Chicago tied the count in the sixth when Williams was hit, and scored on singles by Murphy and McMullin.

Howard led off for Cleveland with a single in the tenth, raced to third on Wambsgans's sacrifice hit, and scored when Fournier threw wide to third. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
T'rner, 3b.	3	0	1	2	4
Sp'ker, cf.	3	0	0	2	0
Smith, rf.	2	0	0	2	0
Roth, rf.	2	0	1	0	0
Gandil, 1b.	4	0	0	12	2
H'ard, 2b.	4	1	1	1	3
W'ns's, ss.	3	1	1	3	2
O'Neill, c.	3	0	1	8	2
Morton, p.	3	0	0	1	4
Total..	32	2	5	30	15

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf.	4	0	1	0	0
McM'n, 3b.	4	0	0	1	2
E.C'ns, 2b.	4	0	1	1	4
F'nier, 1b.	4	0	1	10	1
F'kson, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
Felsch, cf.	4	0	0	0	0
W'ver, ss.	4	0	1	2	1
Sch'alk, c.	4	0	0	7	1
W'l'ms, p.	2	1	0	1	1
Total..	34	1	5	*28	9

*One out when winning run was made.
Errors—Howard, Fournier, Felsch, Weaver.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1—2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits — Wambsgans, O'Neill, Weaver. Sacrifice hits—Speaker, Wambsgans. Double play—Collins and Weaver. Left on bases—Cleveland, 4; Chicago, 4. First base on errors—Cleveland, 2; Chicago, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Morton, 5 hits 1 run in 10 innings; off Williams, 5 hits no runs in 9 1-3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Morton, Williams. Struck out—By Morton, 6; by Williams, 5. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Chill.

Scores of Other Games.

At South Bethlehem—Lehigh, 13; Trinity, 0.
At New Brunswick—Rutgers Prep., 12; Pingry School, 3.
At Washington, D. C.—Ursinus, 7; Gallaudet, 6. (13 innings.)
At Washington, D. C.—Georgetown, 4; West Virginia, 0.
At Adelphi Field—Brooklyn Prep., 8; Adelphi, 1.
At Newark; Del—North Carolina A. and M., 7; Delaware College, 0.
At Myerstown, Penn.—Lafayette, 6; Albright, 2.
At Knoxville—Tennessee, 8; Kentucky, 4.
At Charlottesville—Virginia, 16; Georgia, 7.

NEW FENCING CHAMPIONS.

Sauer Wins with Foils and Russell Gets Epee Title.

A sudden uprising on the part of Leon Nunez of the New York Athletic Club at the national fencing championships held at the Hotel Astor last night was the only thing that prevented the installation of a complete set of new champions. Not that Nunez won a title, but by his defeat of Arthur S. Lyon of the Fencers' Club in the sabre contest he enabled Sherman Hall of the New York Athletic Club to retain his title as national sabre champion.

Lyon had already won his first two bouts when he faced Nunez and appeared likely to capture the title. Nunez had lost both his bouts, having been beaten by both Hall and John A. MacLaughlin of the Washington Fencers' Club, without even scoring a touch. Nevertheless, the Italian sabreur carried the fight to Lyon from the start of the bout, and on one occasion pressed his attack so viciously that he drove Lyon off the strip altogether and down among the spectators. Nunez eventually won the bout by 5 touches to 2, leaving Hall and MacLaughlin to contest the final bout with the title at stake. Hall won rather easily by 5 to 2, and retained his title for another year.

Lieutenant O. A. Dickenson of West Point was dethroned as the national foils champion, and Alfred E. Sauer of the Illinois Athletic Club won that title by capturing all his bouts on the strip. Dickenson made a strong fight and only lost to Sauer by 5 points to 3.

Philip W. Allison of the New York Athletic Club lost all his bouts in this contest, but he had an almost perfect alibi. During the day a 120-pound shell dropped on his hand at the munition factory where he works, and consequently it was difficult for him to hold his foil. In spite of this drawback he insisted on keeping his engagements and fought three hard bouts. His bouts with Dickenson and Sauer were decided by the time limit rule, and in each case he was only one touch behind the victor, while in his bout with Hall he lost by a single point, 5 to 4.

The other new champion to receive the plaudits of the spectators last night was William H. Russell, Captain of the Harvard fencing team, who displaced John A. MacLaughlin, the 1915 epée champion. Russell defeated Sherman Hall and MacLaughlin and fenced a double touch against William L. Bowman of the N. Y. A. C. The summaries:

Foils.—Alfred E. Sauer, Illinois A. C., defeated P. W. Allison, New York A. C., 3—2; Sherman Hall, New York A. C., 5—3, and Lieutenant A. O. Dickenson, West Point, 5—3. Total—Won 3, lost 0.

Lieutenant O. A. Dickenson, West Point, defeated Allison, 2—1, and Hall, 5—3, and was defeated by Sauer, 3—5. Total—Won 2, lost 1.

Sherman Hall, New York A. C., defeated Allison, 5—4, and was defeated by Dickenson, 1—2, and Sauer, 2—3. Total—Won 1, lost 2.

Philip W. Allison, New York A. C., was defeated by Sauer, 2—3; by Dickinson, 1—2, and by Hall, 4—5. Total—Won 0, lost 3.

Epee.—William H. Russell, Harvard University, defeated Sherman Hall, N. Y. A. C., and John A. MacLaughlin, Washington Fencers' Club, and was defeated by William L. Bowman, N. Y. A. C., (double touch.) Total—Won 2, lost 1. Sherman Hall, N. Y. A. C., defeated Bowman, and was defeated by Russell and MacLaughlin. Total—Won 1, lost 2. John A. MacLaughlin, Washington Fencers' Club, defeated Hall, and was defeated by Russell and Bowman. Total—Won 1, lost 2. William L. Bowman, N. Y. A. C., defeated MacLaughlin, and was defeated by Hall and Russell, (double touch.) Total—Won 1, lost 2.

The first fence-off of triple tie for second place Bowman was eliminated; in second fence-off Hall gained second place, MacLaughlin third, and Bowman fourth.

Sabre.—Sherman Hall, N. Y. A. C., defeated Leon Nunez, N. Y. A. C., 5—0, and John A. MacLaughlin, Washington Fencers' Club, 5—2, and was defeated by Arthur S. Lyon, Fencers' Club, 4—5. Total—Won 2, lost 1; touches lost 7. Arthur S. Lyon, Fencers' Club, defeated Hall, 5—4, and MacLaughlin, 4—3, and was defeated by Nunez, 2—5. Total—Won 2, lost 1; touches lost, 12. John A. MacLaughlin, Washington Fencers' Club, defeated Nunez, 5—0, and was defeated by Hall, 2—5, and Lyon, 3—4. Total—Won 1, lost 2; touches lost, 10. Leon Nunez, N. Y. A. C., defeated Lyon, 5—2, and was defeated by Hall, 0—5, and MacLaughlin, 0—5. Total—Won 1, lost 2; touches lost, 12.

C. C. N. Y. LOSES ON ERRORS.

Hamilton College Scores a 7 to 6 Victory Over Local Nine.

College of the City of New York baseball team was defeated by Hamilton College by the score of 7 to 6 yesterday in the Stadium. The local team outhit the visitors, but made errors at times when they counted for runs. Hamilton scored five runs in the third on two hits, a pass, and two errors. The local boys came back strongly in their half and scored three runs by hard hitting. With three men on bases Rank, who was catching his first game this year, hit the ball through the right field fence for three bases, clearing the bags. Again in the fourth inning the local boys scored three runs by hitting after two were out, the same men figuring in the hitting. Rank also drove in the last run scored in this inning by a clean single after Conover had cleared the bases with a two-base hit and Tinsley had come to centre. Hamilton scored the winning run in the seventh inning, when Cavanaugh hit one over the fence for the circuit. The score:

C. C. N. Y.	AB	R	H	PO	A
L'thal, rf.	3	1	0	3	0
Tins'y, ss.	5	1	1	2	0
Horak, lf.	5	1	1	1	0
C'n'v'r, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
M'cus, 3b.	3	1	0	3	1
Rank, c.	4	0	2	8	0
K'mer, 2b.	4	0	1	4	1
G'd'th, 1b.	0	0	0	1	0
Smyth'e, 1b.	3	0	0	3	0
P'kins, 1b.	0	0	0	0	0
Ros'b'g, p.	2	0	1	1	1
Cairns, p.	0	0	0	0	0
†Tucker ..	1	0	1	0	0
Total..	35	4	7	28	3

HAMILTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Miller, c.	5	0	0	8	1
Behan, ss.	5	2	1	3	0
Gow, 1b.	3	1	1	12	0
Gow, lf.	5	1	0	0	0
Griffiths, rf.	3	1	1	0	0
G'fiths, rf.	3	1	1	0	0
Paige, rf.	1	0	0	0	0
Cav'gh, cf.	4	2	2	2	0
McL'th, 3b.	2	0	1	1	2
Root, p.	4	0	0	0	5
W'tm'n, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total..	36	7	6	27	9

*Batted for Smythe in 8th inning.
†Batted for Rosenberg in 8th inning.
Two-base hits—Conover, (2,) Tinsley, Kramer, W. Gow, Griffiths. Three-base hits—Rank, Behan. Home run—Cavanaugh. Sacrifice hit—Marcus. Stolen bases—Marcus, Tucker, Cavanaugh. First base on errors—Hamilton, 3; C. C. N. Y., 2. Left on bases, Hamilton, 7; C. C. N. Y., 8. Struck out—By Rosenberg, 7; by Cairns, 1; by Root, 5; by Whitman, 2. Bases on balls—Off Rosenberg, 5; off Root, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Root, Marcus and Lowenthal. Passed ball—Miller. Hits—Off Rosenberg, 6 in 8 innings; off Cairns, none in 1 inning; off Root, 8 in 7 innings; off Whitman, 1 in 2 innings. Umpire—J. Elliffe, N. Y. U. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

Lots of Runs and Errors.

Zeta Beta Tau lost an extra inning game yesterday to Phi Sigma Kappa in the Spring series of interfraternity baseball games at Columbia University. The Phi Sigs trailed for four innings, tied in the fifth, and sent home the winning run in the sixth inning. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Phi Sigma Kappa	0	1	0 6 3 1—11	8	5
Zeta Beta Tau	5	2	2 1 0 0—10	7	6

Batteries—Smithers and Mann; Hollander, Freudenheim, and Schiff.

Columbia to Play Fordham.

Fordham will clash with the undefeated Columbia nine at Fordham today. George Smith will pitch for Columbia and Martin will twirl for the Maroons.

Troy Nine Gets Two Players.

TROY, N. Y., April 28.—Manager Wachter of the Troy State League Club announced that Outfielder Brown, a right-hand hitter, with the Topeka Club last season, and Pitcher Mason of Philadelphia have accepted his terms, and will report immediately.

Elim Beats Muldaur at Billiards.

In the fifth game of the Manhattan handicap billiard tournament, played last night at the Morningside Billiard Academy, Elim defeated Muldauer by 180 to 132 in thirty-nine innings. The high runs were: Elim, 53; Muldauer, 16.

HERRESHOFF STILL IN GOLF RUNNING

Garden City Man in Lakewood Semi-Finals with Sharwood, Batterson, and Paul.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 28.—As a result of today's play in the Lakewood Country Club's Spring golf tournament Sydney Sharwood, Merion, and James G. Batterson, Fox Hills, came through in the upper half of the draw, and Waldo M. Paul, Charlotte, N. C., and Fred Herreshoff, Garden City, in the lower half. These four will fight it out in the semi-final round tomorrow.

Herreshoff's friends were a bit disappointed by his morning showing, although he won handily enough on his long game, but this afternoon he grew more confident and played a sounder game.

Waldo Paul also moved ahead convincingly this afternoon, although the luck of the draw had bracketed him against two of the strongest candidates on the list. Both contests went into his column by 5 up and 4 to go. Several wagers were this evening placed upon Paul as winner of first prize because of his extreme steadiness on Southern links in the course of the past Winter. The result is believed to hinge wholly upon Herreshoff's nerve on the greens, for up to that point he has an advantage.

Fate tipped the balance in favor of Sidney Sharwood this afternoon, for at the critical point the ball of his rival lay on the very edge of the trap on the seventeenth in an impossible lie, while the Philadelphian had a clean putt of only about four feet for the hole.

Batterson was in such a confident mood this afternoon that he is thought capable of giving Sharwood a battle today. Sharwood's afternoon play with Schuyler Van Vechten was less eccentric than his morning round with De Forest. He had so little advantage up to the critical point this afternoon as to give him scarcely a shade on the Baltusrol player.

C. W. Case, Auburn, took the lead from Paul at the outset, but the match was squared on the third, and after that the Carolina man maintained the lead. Case, under pressure, began to miss chances on the greens. Paul's motto was "safety first," and, except for his 5 at the relatively short twelfth, he did not waver. His notably fine 3, half a stroke below par, on the thirteenth clinched his victory.

Herreshoff, as is often the case with him, started as heavily as a steam roller this morning, tallying six on the 340-yard first hole, but after that he was in excellent fettle. His most brilliant one exploit was in driving the 230-yard fifth approximately 275 yards. He snuffed out V. C. Longely, Providence, not yet in his playing stride, by 7 and 6. In the afternoon Harry C. Kaiser, Scarsdale, did well to hold the former metropolitan champion down to a victory of 3 up and 2 to go.

The surprise of the first round was the weakness developed by Horace T. Cook, Trenton, against the mechanical steadiness of Waldo Paul, Charlotte, N. C. Cook appeared to be soft from lack of golf and succumbed by 5 up and 4 to go. Cook was runner-up to Walter Travis here three seasons ago.

Sharwood, yesterday's gold medalist, fell into slicing, and barely squeezed through against C. Tiffany Richardson of New York. The summaries:

First Sixteen.—First Round.—S. Van Vechten, Baltusrol, defeated P. C. Sprague, Inwood, 1 up; S. E. Sharwood, Merion, defeated C. T. Richardson, National Links, 1 up; S. K. Deforest, Lakewood, defeated E.

THREE ATHLETIC RECORDS BROKEN

HOWARD BERRY WINS PENTATHLON TITLE

Pennsylvania Breaks World's Record in Sprint Medley Relay Race.

MEREDITH CHIEF FACTOR

Runs Last Half Mile in 1:54 4-5—H. White of Syracuse Makes Record with 56-Pound Weight.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—Howard Berry, the all-round athlete of the University of Pennsylvania, today won the pentathlon, one of the feature events of the twenty-second annual relay race carnival held on Franklin Field. The Pennsylvanian, who also won the event last year, was first in all five events making up the pentathlon—broad jump, javelin throw, 200-meter race, discus throw, and 1,500-meter race.

Pennsylvania won the sprint medley relay race for the American college championship in the world's record time of 3:28 3-5. The former record was 3:33 2-5, made by Pennsylvania last year. Wisconsin captured the distance medley relay race for the championship in hollow style, her only competitor being Pennsylvania.

Another record to go was that for throwing the 56-pound weight, H. White of Syracuse University leaving it 31 feet 5 inches, which betters the collegiate record by 4 feet ½ inch.

Next to Berry, A. Nash of Rutgers College was a consistent performer. He finished second to Berry in all the pentathlon events except the 1,500-meter race, in which he ran last. The other competitors in the pentathlon were E. Kunkle, Pennsylvania State College; W. Creighton, Pennsylvania, and J. Dewhurst of Georgetown, who finished in the order named.

The sprint medley race, in which the first two men ran 220 yards each, the third 440, and the fourth 880 yards, was an exciting event from start to finish. The entrants were Columbia, Pennsylvania, Chicago, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Princeton. Kaufman, for Pennsylvania, led the sprinters in the first relay, with Moore, Princeton, and Smith, Wisconsin, close up. Lennon, Pennsylvania; Barrett, Princeton; Carter, Wisconsin, finished the second 220 yard relay in the order named. Then Diamond, the negro runner of Chicago, brought cheers from the Western contingent as he raced to the front in the third relay. He held his lead to the end, six yards in front of Scudder, Pennsylvania, and Richardson, Princeton. As the last relay started Meredith, Pennsylvania, the Olympic champion, was about 6 yards back. Princeton fell behind and the race was between Meredith, Stout, Chicago University, and Harvey, Wisconsin. The three ran bunched until rounding the stretch, where Meredith got out of a pocket, went to the front, and won by about 3 yards. Stout was second, and Harvey third. Meredith's time for the half-mile was 1:54 4-5.

Intermittent showers fell during the afternoon. The summaries:

200 Meters, (Pentathlon.)—Won by Berry, Pennsylvania; second, Nash, Rutgers; third, Creighton, Pennsylvania; fourth, Kunkle, Penn State; fifth, Dewhurst, Georgetown. Time—0:23 2-5.

Javelin Throw, (Pentathlon.)—Won by Berry, Pennsylvania; distance, 145 feet 2¾ inches; second, Nash, Rutgers; third, Creighton, Pennsylvania; fourth, Kunkle, Penn State; fifth, Dewhurst, Georgetown.

Broad Jump, (Pentathlon.)—Won by Berry, Pennsylvania; distance, 20 feet 6¼ inches; second, Nash, Rutgers, 20 feet 2¼ inches; third, Kunkle, Penn State, 19 feet 3½ inches; fourth, Dewhurst, Georgetown, 19 feet 3 inches; fifth, Creighton, Pennsylvania, 18 feet 11¾ inches.

Hammer Throw—Won by McCormick, Cornell, distance, 156 feet 2 inches; second, Roberts, Harvard, 150 feet 8 inch; third, White, Syracuse, 134 feet 10 inches; fourth, Sutherland, Pittsburgh, 113 feet 3 inches; fifth, Murchie, Indiana, 130 feet 11½ inches.

Throwing 56 Pound Weight—Won by White, Syracuse, distance, 31 feet 5 inches; second, Richards, Cornell, 30 feet 10½ inches; third, Roberts, Harvard, 29 feet 2 inches; fourth, Johnson, Syracuse, 27 feet 6¼ inches; fifth, Murchie, Indiana University, 26 feet 7 inches.

1,500 Meters, (Pentathlon.)—Won by Berry, Pennsylvania; second, Kunkle, Penn State; third, Creighton, Pennsylvania; fourth, Dewhurst, Georgetown; fifth, Nash, Rutgers. Time—4:20 4-5.

Discus Throw, (Pentathlon.)—Won by Berry, Pennsylvania; distance, 100 feet 7¾ inches; second, Nash, Rutgers; third, Kunkle, Pennsylvania State; fourth, Dewhurst, Georgetown; fifth, Creighton Pennsylvania.

Running Hop, Step and Jump—Won by Carter, Illinois 45 feet 8½ inches; second, Ivory, Pennsylvania, 45 feet 6¼ inches; third, Bertolet, Pennsylvania, 44 feet 3 inches; fourth, Brown, Syracuse, 42 feet 4½ inches; fifth, Palmer, Pennsylvania State, 41 feet 8¾ inches.

Hurdle, Final—Won by Burke, Wisconsin; second, Williams, Wesleyan; third, Tomlin, Dartmouth; fourth, Whiting, Pennsylvania State; fifth, Cline, Chicago.

American College Championship Sprint Medley Relay Race—(first and second men each ran 220 yards, third man 440 yards, fourth man 880 yards.)—Won by Pennsylvania; second, Chicago; third, Wisconsin; fourth, Princeton. Time—3:28 3-5.

American College Championship Distance Medley Race—(first man ran quarter mile, next half mile, third man three-quarters, last man one mile.)—Won by Wisconsin; second, Pennsylvania. Two starters. Time—11:12.

SCHOOLBOYS IN GAMES.

No. 9 Captures Point Honors in District League No. 11.

Schoolboy athletes of Public School 9 romped away with the honors of the thirteenth annual championship athletic meet of District Athletic League 11, held last night under the auspices of the Public Schools Athletic League in the Twenty-third Regiment Armory, Bedford and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn. The athletic supremacy of the winning lads was evident throughout the program, and they captured the principal places in the majority of the events, earning a score of 73 points. The athletes from Public School 93 finished in second position, with 47 points, and Public School 3 was third, with 20 points. Between 600 and 700 boys, representing ten of Brooklyn's schools, competed.

In the track events the competition was keenest and most interesting. The point scores follow:

P. S. 9, 73; P. S. 93, 47; P. S. 3, 26; P. S. 11, 12; P. S. 12, 9; P. S. 157, 9; P. S. 133, 5; P. S. 15, 3; P. S. 45, 2; P. S. 40, 0.

ILLINOIS SWIMMERS BEST.

New York A. C. Second in Titular Events in Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 28.—The National A. A. U. swimming events which began in the tank of the Illinois Athletic Club three days ago were concluded tonight with the entertaining club the winner. The final standing follows: Illinois Athletic Club, 56 points; New York Athletic Club, 41 points; Hawaii, 11 points; University of Chicago, 4 points; Chicago Athletic Association, 3 points; Missouri Athletic Club, 1 point; Northwestern University, 1 point.

The water polo championship resulted: Illinois Athletic Club, 5; New York Athletic Club, 0.

Culbert in Harvard 'Varsity Shell.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 28.—Another change in Harvard's 'Varsity eight-oared crew took place today when Culbert was promoted from the third boat to the first crew to take the place of Taylor, who for the second time this season has an injured hand.

F. S. APPLEBY WINS WITH CUE

Columbia Student Defeats Poggenburg for Metropolitan Cup.

One of the finest amateur billiard matches played in this city in many a day was contested last night at the Liederkranz Club, when Francis S. Appleby, a recent graduate to the ranks of the Class A billiardists, defeated the veteran, J. Ferdinand Poggenburg, in an 18.2 match for the Metropolitan Challenge Cup by a score of 300 to 202. The brilliancy of the Columbia University student was never better exemplified, and the match was all the more interesting because Poggenburg, although defeated, played to a high standard. Appleby made an average of 14 6-21, while Poggenburg made 9 13-21.

Appleby played an up-hill game and won by a brilliant finish. At one time he was far behind. In the fifth inning the score was 72 to 15 in favor of Poggenburg, and in the tenth he was leading by 121 to 68. In the fifteenth Appleby had raised his total to only 87, while Poggenburg's score was 130. Thereafter the Columbia student played wonderful billiards, his average for the final six innings being a little better than 35, and his high run made in the twentieth inning was 97—as pretty a cluster as was ever put together by an amateur.

The match was the fifth for the Metropolitan Trophy. Poggenburg has already won three legs on the cup and J. E. Cope Morton of Philadelphia one. The first match was between Morris D. Brown and Poggenburg, and the latter won. Cope Morton defeated Poggenburg in the second match, but in the third Poggenburg reverred the order and defeated Cope Morton. In the fourth match Brown was again defeated by Poggenburg. Five victories are required for permanent possession, and Appleby is now added to the number who have won a leg on the trophy. The scores:

F. S. Appleby—1 2 0 2 10 2 0 3 18 30 5
0 3 0 1 1 25 24 12 3 97 52. Total—300.
Average 14 6-21. High runs—97, 52, and 30.
J. F. Poggenburg—4 0 0 2 0 0 3 1 0 0
45 2 3 0 10 0 0 2 1 2 15 46. Total—202.
Average—9 13-21. High runs—46, 46, and 45.

R. C. VANDERBILT IS JUDGE.

Acts as Arbiter for "Pepper Buggies" in Philadelphia Ring.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—There was a touch of the olden days at this afternoon's session of the Indoor Horse Show in the Third Regiment Armory. It came when the second class of the matinée was called, and in response to the blare of the bugle four queer-looking buggies rolled into the ring. They were quaint, old, boxlike vehicles, only big enough to seat one large or two small occupants. In the program they were labeled Dr. Pepper buggies.

A full half century ago the great Dr. Pepper was medical dictator of Philadelphia, and he invented the style of buggy shown today. And Reginald C. Vanderbilt, a modern of the moderns, judged the Dr. Pepper buggies class.

Miss Jean Scott, daughter of Congressman John R. K. Scott, gave Dr. Thomas G. Ashton's famous pony, Master Key, a hard battle in the first act of the matinée, a class for ponies in harness, and, though beaten out, landed the red with her dainty bay pony, Irma. Miss Scott also scored in the saddle pony event, carrying off a yellow ribbon with her gray gelding, Silver King. Young Russell J. Hoyt captured his first blue of the show in this class with Dark, a mettlesome gray pony.

Miss Isabella Wanamaker won a notable triumph in the class for heavy harness pairs when her beautiful chestnut mares, Joy and Sunray, defeated Miss Constance Vaughlin's Lady Dillham and Elegant Dilham and Miss Ella F. Ivens's Argo and Frailty.

TENNIS AT FOREST HILLS.

Pell and Behr Will Play Alexander and Washburn This Afternoon.

A doubles match which should prove highly interesting will be played on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills this afternoon. Theodore R. Pell and Karl H. Behr will be paired against Watson M. Washburn and Frederick R. Alexander. Pell and Behr, holders of the Middle States doubles championship for the last two years, are by some experts classed as the best doubles team in the country. They were defeated by two Harvard players in the match between Harvard and the West Side Club a week ago, but lack of practice was no doubt a contributing factor, as it was the cold weather.

Washburn played a week ago in the singles events against Harvard, and though he was defeated by R. Norris Williams, he pressed the former champion to a hard first set. Frederick R. Alexander, who will be Washburn's partner, has probably won more championships than any other player. For several years he and Hackett were invincible in the national doubles championship. With this array of talent there should be keen competition this afternoon, and high-calibre playing. The match will start at 3 o'clock.

RACE SEASON OPENS TODAY.

Rockaway Hunt Club Meet Attracts Over Fifty Entries.

With over fifty entries for the six races, the thoroughbred racing season of 1916 around New York will be opened this afternoon at Hewlett Bay Park with the Rockaway Hunt Club's first meet.

The entry of horses imported during the Winter and their clash with the veterans of the country club meets lead to the anticipation of some high-class racing. Many well-known persons are among the nominators, and a score or more of the leading gentlemen riders will sport silks. The six races include steeplechases over the brush course, races for hunters over post and rails, and two events on the flat. The entries:

FIRST RACE.—Albro Farm Cup; about one-half mile on the flat. Culvert, 165 pounds; Overyonda, 150; Pay Streak, 163; Zorah, 144; Toreador, 150.

SECOND RACE.—Rockaway Cup, for hunters; about three and one-half miles over post and rails. Nina, 156 pounds; Gold Pitcher, 157; Miss Meadows, 165; Banco and The Limit, 157 each; Oxygen, 167; Toreador, 172.

THIRD RACE.—Hewlett Plate, handicap steeplechase; about two and one-half miles. Web Carter, 167 pounds; Jim Hanson, 152; M. J. Shannon, 164; Fantasia, Gold Pitcher, and Coureur De Bois, 147 each.

FOURTH RACE.—South Shore Plate, welterweights; about one mile. Cloud, 166 pounds; Eadbald, 155; Atma, 153; Marcellinus, 158; Amana, 157; Texas Star, 154; Devoted, 138.

FIFTH RACE.—Cedarhurst Cup, handicap steeplechase; about two miles. Ben Wyvis and Royal Amber, 148 pounds each; My King, 130; Dixon Park, 137; Belle of Bryn Mawr, 138; Nenuphar, 143; Cherry Malotte, 138; Unmask, 141; Crest Hill, 135; Abdon, 142; Overseer, 133; Fashion Wing, 134; Primbuton, 138; Burgrave, 130; Otto Floto, 133.

SIXTH RACE.—Dash; about six furlongs on the flat. Doublet, Chester Krum, Balder, and Jim Hanson, 150 pounds each; Currier Bell and Pay Picnic, 146 each.

Colored Boxers Perform.

Colored boxers of various weights and abilities had their inning last night at the Harlem Sporting Club, 135th Street and Madison Avenue, and the boxing, like the crowd which turned out to witness the exhibitions, was of the mediocre sort. Willie Langford, who was slated to oppose Nero Chink in the main ten-round contest, refused to go through with the bout, it was announced, because of the small crowd present. Young Lowery was substituted and was easily outpointed. In the other ten-round bout Battling Gans defeated Battling Marshall.

Line Coach for Princeton Eleven.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—Announcement was made here today that Robert Cruikshank, who formerly played centre for the Washington and Jefferson College team, has been engaged as line coach for the Princeton football team.

DREW BREAKS HIS OWN WORLD'S MARK

Negro Sprinter Runs Ninety Yards in 9 Seconds Flat at Smart Set Games.

As his final contribution to an indoor season of indifferent performing on his part, Howard P. Drew, the Los Angeles sprinter, last night created a new world's record for 90 yards when he won one of the feature attractions of the annual games of the Smart Set A. C. in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, in 9 seconds flat. The world's record holder for 100 yards clipped one-fifth of a second off the former mark, which he established himself in 1914. The negro flier won by more than a yard from Frank Stephenson of the Trinity Club, best of the local short-distance men, and by almost two yards from Roy F. Morse, unattached, national junior champion at 100 yards. Drew ran off a starting block.

The J. B. Taylor memorial quarter mile, which had been widely advertised as the big event of the meet, was marred by the absence of Binga Dismond, the University of Chicago crack. Dismond ran a quarter in 48 4-5 seconds in the University of Pennsylvania relay carnival, and was in no condition to compete in the Taylor Memorial. The event went to Irving Howe of the Boston Y. M. C. A., who ran away from Homer Baker in the early stages and won by a couple of yards in 51 1-5 seconds. Roy Morse was third. Only these three men went to the post. Summary:

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by A. Flournoy, St. Christopher A. C., (5 yards;) John J. O'Brien, Loughlin Lyceum, (10 yards,) second; Sidney Leslie, Long Island A. C., (scratch,) third. Time—2:18 4-5.

One-Mile Run, Novice.—Won by J. Sellers, Tompkins Congregational A. A.; R. H. Pickergill, unattached, second; E. Martin, Long Island A. C., third. Time—4:59 3-5.

220-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by E. Haskell, Long Island A. C., (8½ yards;) L. J. Shay, unattached, (7½ yards,) second; H. A. Arrington, St. Christopher A. C., (7½ yards,) third. Time—0:24 2-5.

One-Mile Bicycle Race, Invitation.—Won by Eddie Goodwin, Irish-American A. C.; Lawrence Gaffney, Empire City Wheelmen, second; S. C. Fenton, Thirteenth Regiment A. A., third. Time—2:22 3-5.

100-Yard Dash, Novice.—Won by A. O'Kelfe, Union Settlement A. C.; C. Sammond, Fourth Avenue Methodist Episcopal A. A., second; H. Brauch, unattached, third. Time—0:11.

Seventy-five-Yard Hurdle Race.—Won by John J. Eller, Irish-American A. C.; Harry M. Martin, Harvard University, second; Arthur Engels, unattached, third. Time—0:08 3-5.

Three-Mile Bicycle Race, Scratch.—Won by Lawrence Gaffney, Empire City Wheelmen; Mat Gutoff, Empire City Wheelmen, second; J. O'Shea, Empire City Wheelmen, third. Time—7:31 3-5.

90-Yard Dash, Special.—Won by Howard P. Drew, Los Angeles, Cal.; Frank Stephenson, Trinity Club, second; Roy F. Morse, unattached, third. Time—0:09.

J. B. Taylor Memorial 440-Yard Run.—Won by Irving T. Howe, Boston, Y. M. C. A.; Homer Baker, unattached, second; Roy F. Morse, unattached, third. Time—0:51 1-5.

Final Bout Not Contested.

The final match in the 135-pound class of the metropolitan boxing championships was to have been contested at the New York Athletic Club last night between Walter Kothe of the Paulist A. C. and George Schuman. Kothe appeared, but Schuman did not, and the impression prevailed that Kothe won by default.

FILM MERGER INCOMPLETE.

Lasky and Famous Players Have Not Yet Joined with Triangle.

The party of motion picture men who have been holding conferences in Los Angeles relative to forming a merger of interests returned to New York yesterday. In the party were Adolph Zukor, President of the Famous Players Film Company; Samuel Goldfish, Vice President and executive head of the Lasky Feature Play Company; Messrs. Kessell and Hamman of the New York Motion Pictures Corporation, H. E. Smithers of the banking firm of E. S. Smithers & Co., and Oscar Cubelman of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, bankers.

Mr. Goldfish denied the statement given out Wednesday by the Triangle Film Corporation that the Lasky and Famous Players Companies had merged with the Triangle. He said the negotiations had not been concluded, and that whatever the final outcome the Lasky Company would continue to release through the Paramount Corporation, its present distributing concern.

It is said that the negotiations begun in California will be continued here, and that within the next few weeks they will probably be concluded. The Lasky and Famous Players companies are under long-term contracts to release through Paramount, it is said, and while these contracts are binding and pictures bearing these firm names will continue to be released through the Paramount program, these producing companies hope to combine with those of the Triangle group in the production of other pictures to the mutual benefit of both groups. The interchange of stars, directors and studios and the pooling of talent for big features will probably be some of the methods employed by which the efficiency of all the producing companies concerned in the merger will be increased.

Farewell Party for Gaby Deslys.

Norah Bayes gave a farewell party for Gaby Deslys, who will sail today for London, at her home, 624 West End Avenue. The party began at midnight and was unique in that every branch of theatrical life was represented. Mary Maloney, an usher, danced with Sam Bernard, and Beatrice Herford swapped stories with Bill Clark, stage manager. Even the animals that have a place on every variety bill were represented, the dog Jasper being among the guests. Harry Pilcer was also there and so were "Props" Nadelbaum, "Smasher" Sweeney and "Lamps" Geoghegan, electrician. It took seventy-five guests to cover the show business from stage door to parterre box.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Thomas A. Wise scored so heavily with his impersonation of Falstaff in James K. Hackett's recent production of "The Merry Wives of Windsor" at the Criterion that a corporation is being organized to star him in the comedy again next season.

Lee Kugel has accepted for production a play by Rachel Crothers, entitled "Old Lady No. 31," and has engaged Lois Clark for one of the important roles.

Ann Murdock in Harry James Smith's new farce, "Suki," will be the opening attraction at the Lyceum next August. The scenes of the play are laid in New Jersey and New York, and Miss Murdock's role is that of a waif brought up by a famous sculptor.

A special showing of the film, "Where Are My Children?" will be given at the Globe Monday noon. The showing will be for women only.

Monday night a group of Friars will go to the Rialto in a body to see young Willie Collier in his first motion picture.

The first rehearsal of Percy MacKaye's masque "Caliban" was held yesterday under the direction of Richard Ordynski. Edith Wynne Matthison, Howard Kyle, Gareth Hughes, and Lionel Braham are cast for the principal roles.

The professional matinee of "Justice" announced for the early part of this week will be given at the Candler next Tuesday.

Walter N. Lawrence and Percy Weadon have become partners in a general theatrical business, which will include the placing and producing of plays. They have taken offices in the New York Theatre Building.

One of the features of the exposition to be held at Grand Central Palace next week, under the auspices of the Exhibitors' League, will be the staging of a scenario chosen from manuscripts submitted by amateurs in a studio set up on the floor of the exhibition room. Amateurs will also be chosen to act it.

At the end of the first act of "The Melody of Youth," at the Criterion tonight Brandon Tynan will jump into a motor, be whirled to the Waldorf-Astoria, and after appearing there before the Public School Teachers' Association and reading one of Hamlet's soliloquies will motor back to the Criterion for the second act. Mr. Tynan expects to accomplish the feat in eighteen minutes, the time between his two appearances in the play.

DUTY'S CALL SAVED LIFE OF DR. SHAW

Veteran Suffrage Speaker, Ill, Seemed to Hear Voice of Susan B. Anthony.

SUMMONED HER TO WORK

Beloved Leader Tells Women at Luncheon That She Then Resolved to Live for the 'Cause.'

Fifty-four women suffrage leaders gathered in one of the Women's City Club rooms at the Hotel Vanderbilt yesterday afternoon to honor the veteran of their cause, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, who spoke to them after a luncheon.

Dr. Shaw, who had been so seriously ill in the Winter that she had not been expected to recover, told the women yesterday, what they had not known before, that during the last days of the National Suffrage Convention in Washington last December she was already so ill that it did not seem to her possible that she could live to the close of the convention over which she was presiding.

"I went home with a temperature of 103," she said yesterday. "Half an hour afterward I was delirious, and then I made the longest speech of my life. I talked steadily night and day for eight days, until I could not speak any more, only make motions with my mouth.

"I felt myself slipping away, and I was tired. I did not want to come back. But a voice seemed to say to me: 'Are you a deserter?' and I felt as though our old leader, Susan B. Anthony, had spoken.

"Then I felt that I wanted to live. I was determined that I would live and if I can do anything to help with the thing I believe I can do best—speaking—that thing I will do.

"I have done the best I could with what the Lord has given me—perhaps not the best, for we never do that, but I have tried. I am old fashioned, I believe in a guiding power. If it were not for that power our cause would have been lost long ago. Beneath our work is a great truth and we will lead the whole world to it. Why should we be discouraged at working for a few years, when other great things have taken centuries? Every hardship I have been through—and they have been many—everything I have suffered—and I have suffered—has been worth while, and if I should ever be born again and this cause needed me I should wish to be born into it."

This was the veteran suffrage worker's first social affair since her illness, and the suffrage leaders, each in her own line, told her what had been done in the cause while she had been ill. Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse presided, and Mrs. Raymond Brown, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Howard Mansfield, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, Mrs. John Blair, Miss Katherine Devereux Blake, and Miss Elizabeth Jordan were speakers.

Mrs. Blair announced for the first time that the big suffrage ball in Madison Square Garden in March had netted $6,359.33. Miss Blake said that there were 12,000 paid-up members of the Teachers' Branch of the Woman Suffrage Party, and Miss Jordan told of a suffrage novel to be written as propaganda. Each chapter will be by a prominent writer, the first by Samuel Merwin, and the story will appear serially first, then in book form, and again serially in the country papers.

There were only accommodations for fifty at the luncheon yesterday, but fifty-four women, anxious to be present, crowded in. The tables were decorated with Spring flowers in suffrage yellow. The luncheon was given by the national and State organizations in honor of Dr. Shaw, who is a "working" Honorary President of the national. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the National President, was unable to be present.

"My cup of happiness would have been full if Mrs. Catt had been here," said Dr. Shaw.

RUSSIAN BALLET TO SPAIN.

Diaghileff Troupe Gives Its Last Performances Here Today.

Serge de Diaghileff's Russian Ballet will give its last two performances at the Metropolitan Opera House today. Whether or not the company ever appears here again depends on developments, for it was learned last night that it would sail next Tuesday for Spain and that no definite plans had been made for its return.

The organization will sail on the Italian liner Dante Alighieri intact with Najinski, Lydia Lopokova, and the other principals. The orchestra was recruited here, and will not leave the country. Through a special arrangement with the Italian Government the boat will touch at Cadiz, where the troupe will disembark. Ordinarily the Italian liners do not make that port.

There was some thought of sending the company on another tour of the United States, but this plan was given up. There were also negotiations relative to bringing the organization back to New York in the Fall for performances Tuesday nights at the Metropolitan when there is no opera performance, but this was given up as impractical, since the cost of maintaining the large company could not be met by one or two performances a week.

The bill for the performance of the Ballet Russe last night consisted of "Petrouchka," "La Princesse Enchantee," "Les Sylphides" and the dances from "Prince Igor." It was the last performance of "Petrouchka," Stravinsky's weird setting of a puppet tragedy, which takes rank second to none among the works given by the company. The principal dancers last night were Mmes. Lopokova, Tchernicheva and Wasilewska and Messrs. Massin, Bolm, Kremneff, Cechetti and Gavrilieff.

Texas Club Gives "Lone Star" Ball.

A "Lone Star" ball was held last night at the Hotel Ansonia by the Texas Club to celebrate the battle of San Jacinto. The Alamo and the Texas flag, a lone star designed in electric lights, furnished the illumination. The dancing was preceded by a program of interpretative dances and old songs. The affair was given under the direction of Mrs. A. F. Hancock, and assisting her on the Reception Committee were Mrs. H. H. Sevier, Mrs. George Curtis Smith, Mrs. Chester Alexander, Mrs. Lee Caruthers, Mrs. Francis H. Carlisle, and Mrs. Hallie M. Dunklin.

Every Cabin of the St. Louis Taken.

The American liner St. Louis will sail today at noon for Liverpool with every cabin filled. She is the only vessel of the line to leave New York until May 10. Among the passengers are Sir Johnstone Forbes-Robertson, Gaby Deslys, Mrs. Vernon Castle, Dr. Lloyd Parker, and Captain Dimitriyevitch of the Russian Army.

4,000 at Business Men's Show.

Four thousand persons, most of them high school and public school students, attended the Harlem Business Men's Show yesterday and last night at the Harlem Y. M. C. A. at 5 West 125th Street, where an exhibit of business systems and office appliances was given. Lectures on business efficiency were delivered. The show will continue until 11 o'clock tonight.

LEARN TO CONCENTRATE
50 Regents counts in a single examination by a boy of 15; 87 Regents counts in one examination by a boy of 16; these are some of the results of the January examinations by students who have taken our 3 months' course in concentration.
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CIRCUS AT BELLEVUE MAKES SICK REJOICE

Pain Forgotten as Band Brays and Clowns Cavort in the Yard of Hospital.

MOTLEY THRONG PRESENT

Gray Old Men and Women, Prisoner Patients, and Pale, Childish Sufferers See the Show.

The Greatest Show on Earth pitched its big top in Bellevue Hospital yesterday morning for its annual special performance there. Its audience was composed of all the sick who were well enough to walk or to be wheeled out upon the tiers of balconies surrounding the courtyard.

Old men and old women, dressed in gay pink bathrobes; hundreds of children, some well enough to sit up and others who were lying on cots; patients held as prisoners, who were accompanied by police guards, and all the sorts and conditions of people who make up a cosmopolitan hospital like Bellevue were there. So were doctors and nurses and white clad orderlies. Dr. John Winters Brannan, Chairman of the Board of Trustees was present, with four of his associates.

It was not circus weather, but no one in the audience seemed to think of that, and if the performers were cold, it only served to put more ginger into their acts. On the grass in the middle of the court a big red cloth was spread, and that was the ring, for this was a one-ring performance. A big brass band, under the direction of Signor Ned Brill, furnished the music.

It was 10 o'clock before Fred Bradna, dressed in a gorgeous green satin suit, removed his green hat to match and began, "Ladies and gentlemen." By that time all of the balconies were filled and the audience numbered more than 1,000 persons.

Acrobats, clowns, contortionists, more clowns, bicycle riders, and more clowns followed each other in rapid succession. There were the Baker troupe of comedy cyclists; Burton and Jones, boomerang throwers; the Picchiano troupe of acrobats, the three Rooneys, acrobats; Tex McLeod, rope thrower, and Palpenberg's bears.

Spader Johnson headed a band of clowns who went through the audience and brightened the sick faces.

To all the audience it was "Miss Wadley's circus." Miss Mary E. Wadley is the head of the Social Service Bureau at Bellevue and it was through her that arrangements were made to bring the big show to the institution.

'An Evening with the Czechs' Again.

An interesting little entertainment which had already been given here this season, "An Evening with the Czechs," was repeated last night at Aeolean Hall. The actors were young people from the Bohemian settlement of the city, who form the Jan Hus Choral Union. They gave their entertainment for the benefit of the Bohemian church, with which their organization is connected. It consisted of Bohemian folksongs and dances and scenes of village life, all of which were presented quite artlessly and with considerable appeal. Charles M. H. Atherton was the chorister, and the dances were arranged by Miss Caroline Kozlik. There was an audience of good size, which seemed to find much for its interest and amusement.

Shakespeare at Morris High School.

Students of the Morris High School to the number of 2,500 heard a performance yesterday afternoon of Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream" with the incidental music composed by Mendelssohn. Robert Stuart Pigott read an abridged version of the play, and the orchestra consisted of sixty professional players under the direction of Professor T. Frank of Hunter College. The program will be repeated on Saturday night at the College of the City of New York, at which time the concert will be open to the public without ticket.

Shakespeare Readings at the Mall.

Robert Mantell and James K. Hackett will give readings from Shakespeare tonight at the closing Shakespeare Festival and Musicale to be held at 8 o'clock at the Mall in Central Park. An attractive musical program, including selections from the scores written to accompany Shakespeare's plays, will be given by Prof. d'Aquin's Orchestra.

Seating accommodations for 10,000 persons have been arranged for, and Park Commissioner Cabot Ward will speak.

A Benefit for Granados Children.

A benefit for the six young children of Enrique Granados, the Spanish composer, who were left orphans when their parents were lost in the sinking of the steamship Sussex, will be held Sunday evening, May 7, in the Metropolitan Opera House. The benefit has been arranged by Otto H. Kahn, Chairman of the Metropolitan Opera Company Directorate. Paderewski, Kreisler, John McCormack, Maria Barrientos, and Pablo Casals will appear. Tickets will be on sale next Tuesday, but reservations may be made now.

Henderson Players' Performance.

The Henderson Players will give a performance of music, dance and dramatic numbers tomorrow afternoon and evening in the Country Life Permanent Exposition at Grand Central Terminal. The program is under the direction of Alfred E. Henderson.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evenings 8:15 Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15. RIO GRANDE "Popular Success."—Tribune.
LYCEUM B'way, 45th St. Evenings 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Thurs. 2:30. THE HEART of WETONA
NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings at 8. MATINEES TODAY & WED. AT 2. Sir Herbert Tree's Shakespeare Festival
"As fine a tribute as has been paid to William Shakespeare in the three hundred years he has been dead."
Special Notice
Owing to Public Demand
THERE WILL BE
ONE MORE WEEK OF TREE in HENRY VIII
with Edith Wynne Matthison, Lyn Harding, Charles Dalton, Willette Kershaw & Co. of 185
POSITIVELY TERMINATING SATURDAY EVE., MAY 6TH.
MONDAY NIGHT, May 8, "THE MERCHANT OF VENICE," with SIR HERBERT TREE, ELSIE FERGUSON, LYN HARDING.
After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC. Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD. FOLLIES BALL NEXT MONDAY NIGHT.
LIBERTY West 42d Street. Eves. 8:15 Sharp. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15. JULIA SANDERSON, DONALD BRIAN, JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the Triumphant Musical Comedy SYBIL
GEO. M. COHAN'S THEA., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:25. MAT. TODAY 2:30. Mitzi in "POM-POM" "In a whirl of melody wins the town."—World.
GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20. MRS. FISKE It's All About the Pennsylvania Dutch in the Funny Little Town of Reinhartz, Pa. ERSTWHILE SUSAN
FULTON WEST 46TH ST. Evenings at 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:30. Margaret Anglin — Henry Hotbrook Blinn. A WOMAN OF NO IMPORTANCE "The Smartest Comedy in Town."—Eve. Sun.
HIT THE CINDERELLA MAN AT THE HUDSON
CANDLER WEST 42D ST. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20. John Galsworthy's Masterpiece JUSTICE
CRITERION B'way 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 4TH BIG YEAR. BRANDON TYNAN'S ROMANTIC IRISH COMEDY The Melody of Youth
CENTURY Theatre, 62d St. & 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. SHAKSPERE'S TEMPEST. POPULAR PRICES 25c, $1 & $1.50.
HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Wed. at 2:15. HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY. With Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."
BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:30. MATS. TODAY, Tues. & Thurs. 2:30. The Boomerang. EXTRA MATINEE NEXT TUESDAY 2:30.
LEO DITRICHSTEIN will positively reopen in "THE GREAT LOVER" at THE LONGACRE THEATRE NEXT MONDAY NIGHT, MAY 1st. BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.
ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES 8:10 SHARP. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:10. The COHAN REVUE 1916
ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15. FAIR AND WARMER
REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20. COMMON CLAY
LAST 2 TIMES. TODAY 2:15. TONIGHT 8:15. AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. CIRCUS. BARNUM & BAILEY. AND THE NEW SPECTACULAR PAGEANT, PERSIA. MONSTER ZOO—FREAK CONGRESS. Admission to Everything, 25c & 50c. Reserved Seats 75c, $1c, $1.50.
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LOEW'S NEW YORK THEATRE & ANNEX. Combined Capacity 5,000. Prices 15c, 25c, 35c. Today—Bruce McRae in "The Chain Invisible." Grand

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"All the News That's Fit to Print!"

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1916.

THE "RELIEF" ACCOUNT.

What did the Legislature do for the City of New York, taxed to death for the benefit of up-State? The City Government asked for a law that would enable it to control the expenditures, which it has to pay, of the county offices. It asked in vain. The City Government asked for a law shifting to the State the regulatory expenses of the Public Service Commission of the First District, $600,000 a year. It asked this because the State has saddled on the city two-thirds—New York's customary two-thirds—of the regulatory cost of the up-State Commission. The Legislature authorized the transfer—in 1917. Justice deferred. New York must be fleeced another year.

The City Government asked in vain that the State be made to chip in for the training of teachers in the city a sum calculated according to the number of students in the city training schools and the expenditure per capita for students in the up-State normal schools supported by the State. The stock transfer tax collected in the city is $4,000,000 a year. The City Government asked in vain that the local proceeds of this tax, which could not exist without this city, be given to the city. The City Government asked that half of the license fees of motor vehicles owned in the city be given to the city. Curiously enough, the bill to this effect was actually passed. The City Government asked that the city might share in the 25 per cent. increase of the liquor tax. Request granted, execution postponed until 1917.

The City Government asked in vain that some part of the $100,000,000 highway bonds be spent for the construction of highways in the city, in compliance with a forgotten document known as the State Constitution. The City Government asked in vain for the repeal of the State Aid law, whereunder the State spends some $2,000,000 a year to keep up local dirt roads in up-State townships. Not only did the Legislature refuse to remedy a long and gross injustice to the city in the matter of highways, but it appropriated $10,000,000 to build new highways outside of the city, $3,875,000 for the maintenance of extraurban State highways, $1,956,000 to maintain local dirt roads. While the Legislature passed a law repealing State aid to county roads, that law does not go into effect until Oct. 1, and carries an appropriation of $195,000 for maintenance this year.

Observe how the kindly hands in the Legislature gave the city through its share in the motor vehicle tax the grandiose sum of $350,000, and then took away fourfold that amount by deferring the division of the liquor surtax, the city's share in which would have been about $2,000,000. So the city loses this year $1,650,000. Costly relief. In 1917, to be sure, the city will be a little better off through its share, about $1,000,000, in the liquor surtax and the saving of $600,000 on the Public Service Commission. But the division of the motor vehicle tax is no money in New York's pocket save in the absence of a direct tax. In a year of direct tax the city loses the difference between 50 per cent. of the motor vehicle tax collected here and 68 per cent., its modest share of the direct tax. By its swollen appropriation bill, almost as enormous as that of 1915, the Legislature has shown its passion to throw away the fat surplus garnered from last year's direct tax and to make necessary or all too likely another direct tax in 1917. So the Legislature has pilled the city of $1,650,000 in 1916, and the city is like to get further "relief" in 1917 in the shape of 68 per cent. of the direct tax.

Put the city's reasons for gratitude even more plainly: The City Government asked for legislation which Mayor MITCHEL estimated would have cut off $15,000,000 of city taxes. The Legislature, instead of cutting, raised. It pilled the city of $1,650,000 more than in 1914, when the increased excise tax was not; and the sweet expectation of that 68 per cent. looms ahead.

Some small favors the Legislature was good enough to grant. It put upon the statute books the "pay-as-you-go" policy and the Central Board of Purchase, both already in operation. The consolidation of the Bridge Department with certain other agencies, under the Plant and Structure bill, may bring about a tidy saving. The Sheriff's fees are to end with the present Sheriff's term. Some little good things the Legislature did, and a mighty mean one by authorizing the Westchester cities to tap the city's water mains without permission of the Conservation Commission. And, among all the Legislature's sins of omission and commission against this city, the crown and summit was its defeat of the Home Rule bill. Until the city has plenary power to conduct its own affairs, it will have to plead, fruitlessly for the most part, with the Albany mandarins, to whom it is a province to be plucked and plundered.

ABANDON THE BILL.

In regard to the proposed Philippines legislation The World believes that it ought to be possible to get rid of the obnoxious Clarke amendment without defeating the entire bill. But the Clarke amendment is really the essence of the bill, which was originally planned as a scuttling measure. Senator CLARKE managed to restore to the bill its original purpose, which was to commit this country to the abandonment of its obligation to develop the Philippines and make its people fit to govern themselves. The whole bill ought to be defeated, if it is brought to a vote. It was conceived in the wrong spirit. There is no evidence that it is a well-considered, constructive measure or that the administrative changes it provides for are needed. The World admits that "a specific promise "[of independence] now is likely to "raise false hopes, and its almost cer"tain cancellation, as provided for, "could hardly fail to involve us in se"rious complications." But this Clarke amendment, with the specific promise which we all feel would not be kept, is the essential part of the measure. The Filipinos need not be assured again that we intend to grant them independence when our trust is fulfilled. They know that. The Congressional fight is for the Clarke amendment, which its advocates still hope to force through.

The whole measure should be discarded. Legislation for the Philippines should be postponed until there is time to spare to consider it seriously in the right spirit. The object of this bill is wholly political. It is designed to undo the good constructive work done in the islands under three Republican Administrations. Brig. Gen. MCINTYRE and Mr. SHUSTER have shown us that the Filipinos are doing very well under present conditions, and the question of their future development should not be treated from a partisan point of view.

IRELAND.

Ireland in a state of rebellion is Irish. Never was it otherwise. From London comes a cable message saying: "Sir EDWARD CARSON and JOHN RED"MOND, who were leaders in the op"posing factions in the Irish Home "Rule controversy, expressed in the "House of Commons their abhorrence "of the uprising and their desire to "support the Government." Sir EDWARD, recently a member of the British Cabinet, is he who two years ago armed the people of Ulster to declare war on England if she persisted in the attempt to thrust Home Rule upon Ireland. His position was that he and his followers were obliged to commit treason against England in order to remain loyal to her. Fancy the logical German mind trying to understand that! Only an Irishman knows what he means. And only an Englishman can take it for granted.

On the uprising in Ulster the Imperial German Government based certain expectations, confirmed by the persuasions of Sir ROGER CASEMENT; but when at last the Imperial German Government sent Sir ROGER off with a boatload of arms for his compatriots, it is said to have instructed the commander of the expedition to make sure of losing him, whatever else happened. Agreeably to those instructions, the first thing the commander did on nearing the Emerald coast was to put that treasonable Irishman off in a collapsible boat. Indeed, it is possible that the whole expedition was planned by the Germans as a means to get rid of a tall, deep-bearded conspirator whose efforts to explain Irish politics had begun to menace their reason. They had either to give it up as a thing above human understanding or stop the war and do nothing else.

It has been necessary to declare martial law in Ireland in restraint of those who passionately believe they wish Ireland to be quit of England; but if, instead of declaring martial law, it had been possible for England to send back the ring, to scrap the Act of Union, Ireland would not have wished for that at all, and many who had demanded it would have been willing at once to repel it, by force if necessary. To an Irishman the thing itself is nothing. Give him what he wants, and he will hate you for depriving him of his argument. The reasons are everything. During the Dark Ages Ireland held aloft the precious light of civilization in Western Europe. Her monasteries, surrounded by mud huts, were seats of learning. She sent missionaries to all the world; and yet, a crucial feud arose with the Mother Church over the mode of shaving a monk's head. It had to be met with patience and tact.

There never was peace in Ireland, and there is all the more passion for peace. Her history emerges from myths and legends of which the very theme was strife—clan against clan, King against King. Of Kings there were multitudes, simultaneously and in succession. There were overkings and underkings, all equal in jealousy. Her history from the time of the Anglo-Norman conquest is but a natural continuation, though it becomes a narrative in rebellion. Normans married the Irish and became more Irish than the native. That was not because the Irish were pacific, but because they were irresistible. Later, for that reason, EDWARD III. promulgated a statute forbidding the English to marry the Irish.

Since the Act of Union in 1801, which wedded Ireland to England for all time, her history has been but a logical projection of her special feud with life. There was EMMET'S insurrection in 1803. There were the tithe wars. There was the rebellion of 1848, not for any particular reason, but because, with a wave of unrest rolling over Europe, the Irish could not help uprising. Followed the Fenian movement and the conspiracy of the "Invincibles" to murder all the Dublin Castle officials. In 1880 appeared the Land League, to destroy the Irish landlord. Its career was one of frightfulness, culminating in dynamite outrages which were part of a campaign to terrorize England. PARNELL was touched by evidence of complicity in the crimes of the Land League, and was at the same time received and entertained by officers of the British Government. Rebellion has been the chronic, almost to say the natural, condition of Ireland, being now and then only a little more acute than usual. Never has she been able to rebel unanimously or by a very large majority. Ulster alone declaring civil war to resist Home Rule, for which Ireland had been fighting for nearly a century, is the recent instance.

Never has Ireland been free, and yet she has all the more passion for freedom. What these present rebels want is not to be free of England. They pursue an ideal of freedom. England is the symbol of restraint. If it were not England, it might be a King. If it were not a King, it might be the fairies that go about in Ireland, assuming fantastic shapes, to frighten people and make them do all the things they do not want to do.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Secretary BAKER strongly impressed the company at the dinner of the American Publishers' Association Thursday night as a man of large personal force, clear vision, and obvious sincerity. His speech dispelled the illusion that he is inclined to be a pacifist, to heed the sentimental cry that a nation ready to defend itself is ever in danger of being led into war by its pride in its military resources. He is a good speaker. His timely utterances were delivered with facility and grace. In his first public appearance in this part of the country he revealed some of the power which has given him distinction in his own State. He has become a national personage.

Secretary BAKER removed all doubts of the will of the War Department, under his direction, to lend all its energies to the execution of the plans for preparedness on land favored by Congress. A clearer view of the present situation has not been afforded than that which he compressed in one brief but comprehensive passage of his address:

> In the first place there must be, of course, arms and soldiers, ships and sailors, and these must be modern and adequate. No nation can with justice summon embattled farmers with the rude firearms which were adequate a few decades ago. On this subject, however, Congress is at present legislating, and whatever be the outcome of its deliberations, the executive branch of the Government will act in sympathetic co-operation, using what is given with a view to making it the best, and I may incidentally say that throughout the whole country there is an inspiring response to the country's military needs. Young men in college, young men in business, at the bench and in the professions are associating themselves for training in a fine democratic and enthusiastic way.

The Secretary of War has heard the call of the country and is in sympathy with the demand of the people.

THE BILLBOARD EVIL.

The Municipal Art Society of New York and the National Highways Association's Division of Municipal Art are co-operating in a campaign against the disfigurement of the streets, the architecture, the parkways, the vistas of the City of New York by the overgrown and ever-growing, universal, all-defacing billboard. Public advertising is permitted to mar the public pleasure and pleasure grounds. The city builds a noble Public Library. The eye, dwelling upon those columns and capitals, that fine, tranquil Hellenic loveliness, is offended unutterably by flaunting, ugly advertising signs on adjacent buildings.

So with the Pennsylvania Station. So the majestic sweep and prospect of the Riverside Drive, built by the city, by the people for all the people, are marred by the flaring vulgarity of billboard advertising. If all the splendor of Paestum and Agrigentum and Athens, uninjured by time, were visible in this city, each temple would undoubtedly look on or up to hoardings gaudy with the names of corn cures and cigarettes. The New Yorker walks or drives in an unending procession of barbarous signs. They stare at him by day. They burn themselves into his mind at night. Wherever Art erects a palace, the Billboard Devil is pretty sure to squat or climb near by.

The beauty of New York, the streets and parks and squares and comely buildings of New York, the scenery and sky of New York, are for everybody. Why should the common enjoyment be injured for the benefit of a few? Why should outdoor advertising be left to ignorance, to selfishness, to vulgarity? Unregulated, unrestrained, it is a public nuisance, aesthetically, if not legally. It can be done artistically, effectively, so as to become an ornament and not an eyesore. The cities of France and Germany put it in proper places, make it assume an attractive form. The City of New York should have the power to do the same. No interest would be hurt. The public interest would be promoted memorably.

SENSELESS AND UNJUST.

In a shindy everybody stones the policeman. That has been a folk custom from the earliest organization of human society. But while much may be said for the practice in general, it is not a rule that has any application to the inquiry into the work of the State Board of Charities before Commissioner CHARLES H. STRONG, which was concluded the other day. Yet persons who have resented the investigation and felt aggrieved by it have assailed Commissioner STRONG as though he were to blame for stirring up the trouble. Mr. STRONG is not the policeman, he is not a man with a club, he is not even a prosecutor. He was appointed by the Governor to hear impartially the presentation of the charges against the State Board of Charities and to report thereon. His position is that of a Judge, and he has conducted himself in a judicial manner, quite above reproach. It is outrageous that he should be censured for his part in the investigation.

A great fuss has been made about some of the methods employed in the investigation, and all sorts of issues not at all relevant to the main question have been raised. Is there not some danger that in all this fog the matter to be determined will be obscured from the public view? As we recall the testimony, evils and abuses were disclosed. Would it not be better to treat them as the main thing after all, and if they exist, as charged, apply the remedy? Railing at the Judge who presides over the court is not a good answer to the accusations into the truth of which he is inquiring.

BUILDING A NAVY.

Admiral PEARY is convinced that by an expenditure no greater than the cost of three weeks of modern warfare we could build up our navy, with three years of well-directed labor, so that it would be as strong as that of any other power. We can only guess what three weeks of warfare would cost this country. It might well exceed the $360,000,000 which the statisticians now estimate the war costs Great Britain in that time. This money would, of course, be in addition to the present large annual cost of maintaining our navy. But it would be money worth expending, a sure investment for peace and permanent prosperity, which can be assured only by being prepared to defend our rights. The appropriation of the money would be the easiest thing to accomplish. Judicious, well-directed expenditure of it would be a harder matter to control.

We have only vague ideas as yet as to what the Congressional committees are thinking of doing to strengthen our sea defenses, and no actual knowledge as to what Congress will do with the naval bills when it begins to tinker with them. The published estimates indicate that large enough provision has not been made by the House Committee for the enlistment of new men. A substantial increase in the personnel of the navy is its greatest present need. We know we are going to have more ships, but we need officers and seamen, not only for them, but also for many of our present ships which are laid up at the navy yards. The Secretary of the Navy takes this matter too lightly. The explanation that it is impossible to recruit more than 10,000 men for the navy in one year serves only to emphasize the folly of the Navy Department in refusing to support the earnest demands of experienced naval officers for increases of from 3,000 to 5,000 men last year and the year before. It is a simple fact, easily understood by the lay public, that when a new battleship is authorized the enlistment of men to man it should also be authorized, so that they can be assembled for training as soon as possible and made ready to take hold of the ship when it is completed.

A navy composed of ships without men is only a little more useful for national defense than a navy composed of ships authorized but unbuilt because the proper authorities have not taken steps to expedite their construction.

Admiral PEARY favors battle cruisers above dreadnoughts. We are at last to have battle cruisers, but the number to be authorized is still withheld. Experience shows the utility of the fast-going battle cruiser, though it is not likely to displace the dreadnought. But in deciding such questions the authority of a General Naval Staff should prevail. If we are to have an adequate navy we must have a General Staff to make it efficient. As for building up a strong navy in three years, has Admiral PEARY taken note of the rate of progress in Government shipbuilding lately? But, of course, all naval officers hope that the present era of misdirected energy will not continue.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Meaningless, Therefore Important?

In a country like this, where the press is free to exercise its own discretion as to what news shall and shall not be published, and as to what comment shall be made on that news, readers of the papers naturally are in a position entirely different from that of the several Continental publics, and different, nowadays, even from that of England.

All over Europe everything that gets printed, if relating to current events of a military or political nature, must be viewed from the knowledge that some Government either wanted that particular statement to go out or was willing to have it do so. American papers, since the war began, have profited from the fact that whatever one Government wanted to suppress or distort another has been eager to give out accurately or to distort the other way. As a result, it has been possible here, sooner or later, to get about all of the news, and, by a little intelligent balancing of it as it comes from the various sources, to present the European situation from day to day far more accurately and fully than has been the case anywhere abroad.

The English recognize this fact as frankly as do the French or the Russians, but the Germans, apparently, have been so well trained as to hold as false all news not supplied by their own rulers and to believe implicitly the news supplied by them. As we, however, are now getting great quantities of news of the "inspired" or censored sort, it is not surprising that, having so little practice in its interpretation, we are sometimes completely puzzled. Yesterday, for instance, a wireless dispatch from Berlin said that "officials of the German Government went to Vienna yesterday to discuss economic and political questions with the Austro-Hungarian authorities."

That was all. On its face the dispatch looked like the worthless remnant of a real news story, allowed by the censor to pass as a sort of a joke. But, coming as it did, it was an official rather than a censored dispatch, and there must have been intention in sending it across. What the intention was is a mystery. It means much less than nothing to us, and the only plausible theory of it is that it prepares the way for an announcement soon to be made as to the object and result of the consultations mentioned so enigmatically.

A Familiar Form of Insanity.

As it is highly improbable that the description of Sir ROGER CASEMENT as a prisoner in the hands of the British—of his behavior and talk—was sent out from London Thursday night by either an alienist or a psychologist, it is almost as highly probable that the description was veracious. The details as assembled constituted an easily recognizable clinical picture. It was not drawn as an expert would draw it, but it did present with considerable fullness exactly the symptoms that would be seen by an unprofessional observer confronted by a man with exactly the form of mental disturbance required to explain CASEMENT'S proceedings in Germany and his participation in the adventure that ended with his capture.

So, if the British Government wants, as it probably does, a good excuse for not hanging CASEMENT as the traitor he unquestionably is under the laws of war recognized in every country, on evidence like this it can easily get high authority for sparing his life and shutting him up indefinitely as a dangerous, but irresponsible, maniac.

Mad, in the ordinary sense of that word, there is little or no reason for believing him to be. No town of any size is without men with obsessing delusions on one or more subjects, and with an exaggeration of the ego like that which makes CASEMENT believe the success of revolution in Ireland depended on his presence and leadership and enables him gravely to suggest that the hangman use a silken instead of a hempen rope in putting him to death. The psychiatrists all call such men insane, though all do not deny the right of society, as a measure of self-defense, to impose upon them the usual penalties when they commit crime.

The public and the law, however, usually allow the Casements of high and low degree to pass for sane till an aggravation of their malady drives them to homicide, and then the measure of their punishment is usually determined by the amount of their money and the number and influence of their friends. The one argument for treating CASEMENT with leniency—with anything less than the full rigor of the law he knew and defied—is that to make of him the martyr he aspires to be would have extremely inconvenient consequences and be a blunder less than, but analogous to, the mistake made by the Germans when they shot EDITH CAVELL.

To hang or behead CASEMENT would be technically and legally justifiable, and it would be morally right, but to do either is not a duty or necessary.

A Statement Hard to Believe.

One of our correspondents asserted in a letter printed on this page yesterday that fourteen professors in the University of Michigan, at the request or on the demand of Representative CROMPTON, had been reprimanded by the President of the university for expressing sympathy with the Allies and their cause. Not only that, but, according to this authority, the fourteen professors and their Faculty colleagues have been forbidden to express themselves as to the rights and wrongs of the European war—and are keeping obedient silence!

The episode described was one eminently well calculated to make a large noise—to make the country ring, in more orthodox phrase—and it is therefore strange that there has been, so say the least, no noticeable atmospheric commotion with the University of Michigan as centre.

It is as much the right and duty of university professors as of everybody else to have, and on fitting occasions to express, opinions on events that are neither less interesting nor less important because they are going on today than they would be if they had happened in other ages. Of course, the professors, like the rest of us, are responsible for the intelligence, the accuracy and the morality of their opinions, but they are to be judged after they have spoken, not before it, and for what they say, not for having spoken. The college or the school where discussion of the war is banned is a school or college conducted on utterly fallacious principles, is not giving decent or proper training to its students, and would better be shut up and abolished.

LOYAL TO A LOYAL DISTRICT.

Congressman Siegel's Reply to a Pacifist Constituent.

House of Representatives,
Washington, April 26, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I inclose you herewith the original letter written by George Cohen, Head Worker Henry Meinhard Memorial, 100 East 101st Street, protesting against any increase in the army and navy, and also my response thereto. Both are self-explanatory. ISAAC SIEGEL,
Twentieth District, New York.

[Inclosures.]

Henry Meinhard Memorial, 100 East 101st Street, New York.
April 25, 1916.

Hon. Isaac Siegel, Member of Congress, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir—I understand that the House Committee on Naval Affairs received through its sub-committee the report on the five-year program for the navy. As one who is interested in the welfare of the district, I am writing you to urge you to use your influence to prevent the passage of any bill which will tend to increase the expenditures for naval or military armaments. I protest as an American citizen against this unprecedented action in our country.

I believe that this country has no enemies to fear and that it is at present adequately prepared. I shall positively vote against any Government official who votes for this program and I shall use all my influence to have my neighbors do likewise.

GEORGE L. COHEN,
Head Worker.

April 26, 1916.

Mr. George L. Cohen, Head Worker the Henry Meinhard Memorial, 100 East 101st Street, New York City:

Dear Sir—I have your letter of the 25th inst. The people of the Twentieth Congressional District are as patriotic citizens as can be found anywhere in this country.

In response to thousands of letters sent by me to them last year they expressed themselves most emphatically in favor of an increased army and navy, I shall vote in accordance with their desires.

I have taken an oath to perform my duty as my conscience dictates and what I believe is for the best interest of our country.

You may use all your influence in opposition to the nation's best interest, but you will find that the people of the Twentieth Congressional District are loyal to the Republic, to its institutions, and to its old traditions.

ISAAC SIEGEL.

Red Cross and Blockade.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We speak of having a mission as "spokesman for the rights of humanity" and at the same time ignore the very foundation of those rights, justice and fair play. A most deplorable lapse of our Government has just come to light in a purely casual way. A simple notice, dated April 18, was received from the American Red Cross by a limited number of persons who, by dint of hard work and sacrifice, had sent hospital supplies to the Red Cross depot at Bush Terminal for shipment to the Central Powers. The notice requests that authorization be given for the use of the supplies for some other purpose, or else that they be promptly removed, since, as the State Department informs the Red Cross, Great Britain no longer will permit hospital supplies to pass the blockade. Our Government evidently acquiesces in this nullification of the Geneva Convention, and does not think it desirable to notify the general public. The President of the United States is President of the Red Cross. He must have known of the decision of the British Government and given assent to it some time before April 18. Yet on April 19 he read his message to Congress, speaking avowedly for humanity, and threatening to sever relations with one belligerent because of inhumane warfare. While so doing he must have realized that Great Britain's act struck at the very foundation of the chief international instrument of humanity in war, the Red Cross.

ROSS GRANVILLE HARRISON.
New Haven, April 27, 1916.

Place for a New Park.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The new Seventh Avenue extension offers a good opportunity to add to our system of parks at comparatively small cost. The new street will be 100 feet wide. With sidewalks 15 feet wide there could well be carried down the centre of the street a strip 10 feet in width, where shrubs and small trees could be planted. If this work should be done, while the avenue is under construction, the cost would (for the centre strip especially) not be much more than for paving. I understand it has not yet been decided to have street cars on the new avenue, but the two thirty-foot roadways would leave ample space for them.

The new avenue cuts diagonally through the block bounded by Greenwich Avenue, Perry Street, Waverley Place, and Eleventh Street, leaving two small angles on which there is only one house of any value. If these angles are built upon there will be an exceedingly dangerous crossing for Seventh Avenue, Greenwich Avenue, and Eleventh Street will intersect at sharp angles. The better way would be to inclose them for two small but greatly needed playgrounds.

There is a strong tendency toward this section of the city for residential purposes, and it would be good policy for all concerned to beautify as much as possible what will otherwise be a wide, barren, unsightly street.

JOHN A. WADE.
New York, April 24, 1916.

Our Blind Navy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If you were to see a mediaeval knight, mounted on a war horse and in full panoply of armor, but wearing his helmet hind side before, you would imagine that he could not put up very much of a fight, for the simple reason that, no matter how well equipped, he could not see his opponent. For the same reason our boasted navy is utterly powerless, because it is absolutely blind. It has no aeroplanes from which it can determine the position and movements of an enemy.

ROBERT GRIMSHAW.
New York, April 28, 1916.

APRIL, 1916.

How long, my countrymen,
Like chickens in a yard at dewy eve,
Will you come home to count your fellows gone,
Torn from their peaceful roost,
And still complacent see the slaughterer come?
What! Not one fighting cock in all the brood—
Only some barnyard fowls that strut
And foolish crow at morn to die ere night?
Awake! Bind on your spurs!
Or, better still, be like the tawny lion
That roars against the granite hills at night,
When the long shadows fall across the plain
And the red sun sinks in blood.
Who dares molest his young?
Can you not see your sun is in the west
And a black shadow falls across your plain?
Lean dogs of war snarl at your placid heels!
Turn as the lion turns in his dim mountain glen
When foolish hunters track him to his den!

WILLIAM H. ALLEN, JR.

CENSORED SHAKESPEARE.

Parts of "The Tempest" That Are Altogether Lost.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The warfare between the modern English playwrights and the dramatic censor has been widely advertised; but it is not generally realized, even by his editors, that Shakespeare suffered in the same way. During the rehearsals of "The Tempest" at the Century Theatre, George Hassell, who plays the drunken butler, Stephano, came across the trail of the Licenser of Plays.

In the first of the low-comedy scenes he stumbles on Caliban and Trinculo, who lie hidden together beneath Caliban's cloak. He takes them for a strange monster of the island with four legs. After a brief colloquy with Caliban, Trinculo speaks. Stephano exclaims, "Four legs and two voices—a most delicate monster!" He adds: "His forward voice is to speak well of his friend; his backward voice is to utter foul speeches and to detract."

Trinculo, however, has spoken only a single speech, of the utmost innocence. Mr. Hassell appealed to Mr. Calvert, who had charge of the production.

Referring to the folio text, Mr. Calvert found Trinculo's speech printed as follows:

Tri. I should know that voyce:
It should be—
But hee is dround; and these are divels; O defend me.

As the speech is prose, the blank space after "voyce" and "be" are, to say the least, remarkable. Now we know that the censor often read books, not in manuscript, but as they were going through the press, with the result that his deletions are indicated by gaps in the type. Dr. Appleton Morgan, in his "Shakespeare in Fact and in Criticism," has collected a number of such instances. The inference is clear: Trinculo's foul speeches and detractions were lifted by the censor.

If further evidence is needed, it lies in the history of the mark after "be." In the First Folio it is not a punctuation mark at all, but a long line. In the Second Folio it appears as a series of short dashes, and finally becomes a comma. There can be little doubt that the original line was meant to indicate a gap in the text—the work of the censor.

Now, what is a scrupulous producer to do? To modern ears the language of the play, even in the speeches of Miranda, is free enough in all conscience. To interpolate speeches so foul that they would shock an Elizabethan would be to rout a modern audience. Yet, unless something of the kind is supplied, the humor of Stephano's subsequent remark is lost. Mr. Calvert, who knows his Shaw as well as he knows his Shakespeare, thought of having Trinculo say: "I should know that voice. It should be that bloody, bloated, sack-sucking ——." In America, at least, the adjective of the heroine of "Pygmalion" would cause no consternation, though it so nearly prostrated Shaw's London audiences. But Shakespeare has nowhere used the sanguinary adjective. So at the Century Trinculo speaks only the folio text, and the point of Stephano's comment is lost.

It is worthy of remark that, throughout the centuries of Shakespearean editorship, no note has been made of all this. When the lines are put in rehearsal, however, the difficulty becomes obvious. It would be hard to indicate more forcibly how far removed Shakespearean editorship has always been from even the simplest comprehension of drama qua drama.

Is it not time to declare a close season and prohibit any one from editing our great dramatist except those who have actual experience in producing his plays? JOHN CORBIN.
New York, April 26, 1916.

The Shakespeare Verdict.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We mustn't be too hard on the Illinois jurist who cannot distinguish between Shakespeare and Bacon. His decision is presumably based upon "the record," and that is not before us. As he took judicial cognizance of some debatable literary history, he might perhaps have extended that knowledge to the little volume entitled "Translation of Certaine Psalmes into English Verse," which the most zealous of Baconians cannot successfully maintain their client did not personally write and publish and accept responsibility for in 1625. Had this been in the record or within the judicial cognizance we may feel certain the decision would have been otherwise. But this is a detail. And in spite of reflections on Mr. Justice Shallow that will not wholly down, we should accept the Illinois pronouncement, as adding to the much-depleted gayety of the age, in the same spirit in which Shakespeare himself set down the bad law enounced by the delightful Portia—that "wise young judge."

C. F. GODDARD.
New York, April 27, 1916.

Opera Disappointments.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A constantly growing number of people who frequent the Metropolitan Opera House during the season have been astonished that the musical press of New York City has in no way reflected the general feeling of disappointment and dissatisfaction with the Russian Ballet, both in itself and as a substitute for the opera. With the exception of its mise en scene, this organization has presented little that is new, and less that is superlatively good. Moreover, abbreviations, substitutions, and repetitions have been the rule. For example, out of the fifteen ballets presented to us Monday subscribers, five have been given us twice, while Nijinsky, the only first-class artist in the troupe, has danced only once for us in the whole four weeks.

Nevertheless, the critics have been uniformly euphemistic if not enthusiastic—even to the point of altogether ignoring or journalistically enlarging the meagre attendance outside the subscribers who were given no choice but to attend or lose their money, since their tickets are unsalable.

Now, I am not blaming the management for trying this experiment. It undoubtedly thought that the novelty would prove stimulating and pleasing. Only I do feel it might have assured itself that the ballet would be presented on the same scale as in Paris, and that we subscribers ought not to have been forced to accept quite so much of it in order to retain our seats. J. R. O.
New York, April 24, 1916.

Motor Boats and Canoes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With the rapid approach of the Summer, a word well placed might reach the motor boat enthusiasts and might prevent a few of the usual canoe disasters.

I have noticed in recent seasons that careless motorboatmen will head for a canoe and pass it very near. Of course the experienced and seasoned canoeists will live through the afterwash of this boat, but in most every instance it means that the canoe must temporarily after course to head up into wash, which does not seem quite fair, the canoe having the right of way. At times it is hard to keep afloat, and in the course of a day's canoe trip this mean trick will happen countless times.

COMMODORE BERTRAM W. SCHOLES,
Red Arrow Canoe Club.
Sea Cliff, N. Y., April 22, 1916.

PAN-AMERICAN MONEY UNIT

Of Sentimental Value Chiefly, Says an Argentine Banker.

New York, April 21, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have only just read your admirable editorial article of the 11th inst., dealing with the question of the proposed unification of American money by the creation of a Pan-American dollar. My attention has also been directed to a Washington telegram published in your issue of the 14th inst., announcing that the International High Commission at one of its recent sessions in Buenos Aires had recommended the adoption of a Pan-American coinage unit, to be the equivalent of one-fifth of the United States gold dollar, or, .33437 grams of gold .900 fine.

Like you, Sir, I have no quarrel either with the principle or the sentiment underlying the proposal. Both are excellent, but, as one who, by daily practice in matters of exchange and currency, has become familiar with the general conditions and monetary systems of most of the countries of America, I regard the idea as of sentimental rather than of practical interest. To be of material value in regulating the movement of gold, or in the exchange of inter-American or international commerce, the countries taking part in the change would have to be in circumstances necessary to the adoption of a gold standard, otherwise there would be varying premiums on the gold coinage and corresponding decreases in the value of other national currency issues. The establishment of a gold standard, moreover, is a matter of time and depends largely on the extent of the resources and degree of the commercial and industrial development of the countries, and many of the American republics are in no position, at the present time, to embark upon changes in their monetary systems which, even if carried into effect, could not be permanently maintained, while the adoption of such a course might lead to a disruption of their trade and credits, more particularly in those countries where the premium on gold frequently ranges from 1,000 to 1,500 per cent.

Due primarily to the existing conversion law, of which my late father, Ernesto Tornquist, was the author, the Argentine Republic is the only American country without an exclusive gold standard where the national paper currency has a fixed and immovable value, not subject to fluctuations in its relation to gold. Today we have $325,000,000 gold in reserve behind our paper issues, aggregating about 72 per cent. of the convertible value of the entire national currency. This guarantee, protected by legislation which prohibits its use for any other purpose than for the conversion of paper currency, is, I believe, not nearly approached by any other country with a standardized paper currency representing its nominal value in gold. Thus the Argentine Republic stands by itself as being in all respects in a sound position to establish as national coinage the unit—or any fraction thereof—of the American gold dollar.

The suggestion of a monetary unit of more or less one-fifth of the United States gold dollar, as recommended by the International High Commission, was embodied in a project for the conversion of a monetary unit, prepared and published by my father, Ernesto Tornquist, about ten years ago. The main object, however, of that proposed change, which formed part of a scheme to bring about the gradual establishment of a gold standard, was to facilitate exchange with France, Italy, and Spain, which had the equivalent of the franc, the lira, and the peseta, besides all other necessary elements of international commerce. But neither the regulation of exchange nor increased commerce is likely to result from the establishment of the proposed Pan-American coinage, the principal requisites for such an operation being completely absent in many of the countries involved in the suggestion.

If there is to be an international American coinage for the purely sentimental purpose of giving additional outward expression to the increasing friendship of all the republics of this continent, I am in hearty sympathy with the proposal.

C. A. TORNQUIST.
President of Ernesto Tornquist & Co., Ltd., Buenos Aires.

SYMPATHY FOR ALLIES.

Prominent Americans Who Signed the Address to One Side in the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There was recently published in THE TIMES the text of an expression of sympathy with the nations of the Triple Entente and their allies. It was unfortunate that lack of space, presumably, prevented the printing of the names of the signers. What really constitutes one of the most striking incidents that have happened in America in connection with the war has thus been robbed of much of its importance.

That 500 citizens of a neutral nation should say to one of the warring factions, "Our judgment supports your cause, and our sympathies and hopes are with you in this struggle," is certainly interesting, but it adds tremendously to the weight of the message to know that that expresses the conviction of such men as James B. Angell, President Emeritus of the University of Michigan; George F. Edmunds, ex-United States Senator; Charles S. Fairchild, ex-Secretary of the Treasury; James R. Garfield, ex-Secretary of the Interior; John Grier Hibben, President of Princeton University; William Dean Howells, Wayne MacVeagh, ex-Attorney General of the United States; Brander Matthews, Gifford Pinchot, Morton Prince, President Emeritus of Tufts Medical School; Josiah Royce, Professor of Moral Philosophy at Harvard University; Moorfield Storey, and Henry L. Stimson, ex-Secretary of War.

Among the signers are former members of the National and State Governments, of the judiciary, and the diplomatic service. The list includes over twenty Presidents of universities or colleges, 147 professors in universities and schools of law and medicine, thirty-two bishops and other prominent ministers, thirty-four well-known lawyers, and twelve editors, besides many physicians, sculptors, architects, artists, musicians, actors, authors, historians, librarians, educators, engineers, bankers, railroad Presidents, and leaders in business and finance. It is these representatives of the best in American

NAVAL WEDDING FOR MISS BARBARA THAW

Lieut. Scott B. Macfarlane and Bride Pass from Altar Under Crossed Swords.

SIX LIEUTENANTS USHERS

Ceremony in Church of the Heavenly Rest Followed by a Reception at Cosmopolitan Club.

Lieutenant Scott B. Macfarlane, U. S. N., and Miss Barbara Thaw, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Blair Thaw, had a naval wedding yesterday at 4 o'clock in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street. Palms, smilax, and Spring flowers decorated the chancel, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Herbert Shipman, assisted by the Rev. Edward Matthews.

The bride walked with her father, who gave her in marriage. Her gown of soft ivory-hued satin was cut on the lines of a Grecian tunic, the neck being cut out in a V, both back and front, and above the waist line it was embroidered in pearls. It had no sleeves save almost invisible tulle drapery, wide at the wrist, the tunic being carried up over the shoulders in shaped bands. The skirt was draped, and was long, sweeping the ground, and the long, rounded train had a border done in pearls. She wore a diamond and aquamarine brooch, the gift of her parents and a ring to match, the bridegroom's gift, and carried a sheaf of lilies of the valley and white orchids. The tulle veil was arranged to show the coiffure, being drawn over a circlet of pearls that crossed the forehead and was held over the ears with sprays of orange blossoms, and it enveloped the entire gown and train.

Miss Katharine B. Thaw, her sister's maid of honor, wore a deep crimson chiffon frock over satin of the same hue, and crimson hose and slippers to match. The skirt was short and full, and the bodice was cut straight across the top from shoulder tip to shoulder tip and was held up with bands of flesh-colored mallne over the shoulders. The chiffon berthas and tunics were scalloped. Her large hat had a crown of shaded velvet rose petals and a wide black tulle brim, and underneath it at the back depended two long streamers of inch-wide black velvet ribbon, one being drawn carelessly over the shoulder. She carried a cluster of deepest crimson roses.

The bridesmaids, who were gowned like the maid of honor, only that their frocks were a dull, deep rose color over satin of the same shade, were the Misses Eunice Dupont Ballard, Adeline Hotchkiss, Vandida Barksdale, Mildred Sawyer, of New York, and Mary Lee Turner, of Louisville, Ky.

Lieutenant Macfarlane, who was in his full-dress naval uniform, had Lieutenant Alger H. Dresel of Washington, D. C., as his best man, and the ushers in their uniforms of gold and blue were Lieutenant John Beardall, Lieutenant Walter Davidson, Lieutenant Richard Elliott, Lieutenant Dean Causey, Lieutenant Edwin S. R. Brandt, and Lieutenant L. W. Comstock, all of the United States Navy.

When Lieutenant Macfarlane and his bride left the altar the six ushers, standing three on each side, drew their swords from their scabbards, and, raising them, crossed them so that the two passed under those. A small reception was held at the Cosmopolitan Club, which was decorated with Spring flowers. Mrs. Thaw, who received, wore a trailing gown of pale gray chiffon, brocaded with gray velvet flowers and topped by a large black tulle picture hat with cherry plumes.

Lieutenant Macfarlane, who is the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Edward Macfarlane of Tuxedo, Penn is attached to the Oklahoma. Mrs. Macfarlane is a sister of the Marquise Franceso Thaddeo of Castello Thaddeo, Rome. Her mother was Miss Beatrix Thaw, and is a niece of Benjamin Thaw of Pittsburgh. The engagement was announced in December, 1914.

SEEK TEACHER'S ARREST.

Warrant Charges Miss Padden with Retaining Charity Funds.

There issued from the Recorder's Court in Hoboken yesterday a warrant for the arrest of Miss Katherine I. Padden of 1308 Bloomfield Street, that city, a teacher in a Manhattan Public School in the neighborhood of Christopher Street. James A. Etten of 903 Hudson Street, Hoboken, made the complaint upon the advice of John Fallon, City Attorney of Hoboken.

Mr. Etten is General Treasurer of the Bazaar of the Hoffmans, a fete held in Hoboken early in the year for the benefit of St. Mary's Hospital in that city. Miss Padden was Treasurer of the body entitled the Ladies' Auxiliary, which was given at the German Club in connection with the bazaar. The ball was held Jan. 11 1916.

The bazaar realized something like $12,000 for the hospital, all of which has been turned over to the Sisters in charge of it except the amount realized at the ball. Mr. Etten alleged that, according to the accounts of the National City Bank disclosed the financial and economic problems involved in the war, and disputed the predictions of bankruptcy for the belligerents

Hosts to Sir Herbert Tree.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hamblen Sears entertained with a supper last evening at their town house, 115 East Sixty-second Street, for Sir Herbert Tree after the play, and entertained about fifty guests. Among the guests were Mr and Mrs Seymour L. Cromwell, Mr and Mrs E. Pierce Marriott, Mr. and Mrs. William Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Rogers Bacon, Mr and Mrs. Charles S. McVicker, Mr. and Mrs. Colgate Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. George Pratt, Dr. Henry Griffin, and Frederick Moore.

Georgetown Alumnae Easter Dance.

The Easter dance of the New York Alumnae of the Georgetown University took place last night at Sherry's. The dancing began at 10 o'clock and a seated supper was served at midnight. The patronesses included Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran, Mrs. Francis P. Duffy, Mrs. Timothy Sullivan, Mrs. Robert Emmet Ward, Mrs. Daniel Noat, Mrs. J. Henry Haggerty, Mrs. George B. Carleton, Mrs. Allen A. Ryan, Mrs. F. L. Delamere, Mrs. Edward W. de Knight, Mrs. John H. Lannon, Mrs. Dean B. Redmond, Mrs. Frederick G. Wynn, and Mrs. Francis H. Mc'Laughlin.

Hospital Association Gets $4,840.

A collection for the Hospital Association, made through the Insurance Auxiliary, which was closed yesterday, showed that the 180 contributions to the fund had given the sum of $4,840, which exceeded last year's subscriptions by about $100. Of the twenty-three trade auxiliaries of the Hospital Association the Insurance organization stood third in the amount of its donations and first in the number of its members. The committee in charge consisted of William G. Brown, Henderson Chubb, Edmund Wright, Henry W. Eaton, H. Bleecker Rathbone, William Reid, William H. Wilkins, and George T. Wilson.

Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce's Condition.

The condition of Mrs. Lloyd Stevens Bryce, who is seriously ill at her home, 1,025 Fifth Avenue, was said late last night to be unchanged. The members of her family are still in constant attendance on her. Mrs. Bryce is widely known here, and was the woman manager from New York at the world's Columbian Fair in Chicago. She is a daughter of the late Peter Cooper, once Mayor of New York, and is the mother of Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram, Mrs. Clifford Pinchot, and Peter Cooper Bryce.

OLD ARTILLERYMEN DANCE.

Brilliant Scene at the Biltmore at Veteran Corps's Ball.

With all the members of the corps present in full dress uniform, the annual ball of the Veteran Corps of Artillery, S. N. Y., at the Biltmore last night, presented a brilliant scene. Some of the oldest members of this organization, which was formed in 1790, were present. There was a large delegation from Governor's Island, Fort Hamilton, Fort Totten, Fort Wadsworth, and Fort Slocum, and a number of officers of the navy stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard were in attendance.

Music was provided by the Veteran Corps of Artillery Band of thirty men. During the intermission the Field Music of the organization gave a short exhibition of their work. The ballroom was elaborately decorated with palms and flags. The entire nineteenth floor was taken for the affair, and after midnight supper was served in the fountain room. Several dinners preceded the ball.

The Committee on Arrangements was made up of Charles Elliot Warren, Chairman; Frank Landon Humphreys, Charles Isham, James Mortimer Montgomery, Robert Olyphant, Howland Pell, T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Walter L. Suydam, Charles Augustus Van Rensselaer, Paul Gilbert Thebaud was the Chairman of the Floor Committee, and assisting him were George William Burleigh, John Francis Daniell, Edward Coleman Delafield, Louis Hays Dos Passos, Howard Thayer Kingsbury, Chandler Taylor, P. Laquer, Theodore Roosevelt Pell, Chandler Smith, and Frederick Sanford Woodruff.

Among the patronesses, many of whom were present, were Mrs. Leonard Wood, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. William D. Bloodgood, Mrs. Clarence M. Chauncey, Mrs. John Hubert Talborne, Mrs. Edward Coleman Delafield, Mrs. John Baker Elmendorf, Mrs. Henry Van Cortlandt Fish, Mrs. Asa Bird Gardiner, Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant, 3d, Mrs. Alexander Hamilton, Mrs. A. Howard Hopping, Mrs. Charles Isham, Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Charles Elliot Warren, Mrs. Charles S. Whitman.

STRAUS IN PEACE WARNING.

Says We Will Need Military Strength to Aid in Reconstruction.

America's concern in the reconstruction period following the European war will require an adequate naval and military force to take its proper place in the work, said Oscar S. Straus, former Ambassador to Turkey, in a paper he read yesterday before the National Institute of Social Sciences at the Academy of Medicine. His subject was "International Reconstruction—Its Legal and Political Aspects."

Mr. Straus said any lasting arrangement for the peace of Europe must be based on a unity of power, by placing the might of the united nations on the same principle as we constitute the joint power of the forty-eight States of our Union as the guarantee of the right of each State.

Asserting that the real issues of the war are not across the conflicting schools of thought, one of which, with Treitschke as the foremost leader of German thought, holds that every treaty or promise made by a State is understood to be limited by the necessities of that State, Mr. Straus said:

"In other words, that might makes right. The other school maintains that while nations are not as yet fully amenable to moral considerations, as each state must uphold its boundaries, yet states in their relation with one another must observe their international obligations, and the violation of any of these, as of international law long recognized by civilized people, and that have been developed in the progress of civilization.

"Underlying these issues is yet another, the conflict between absolutism and democracy or constitutionalism. If the doctrine of the supremacy of external absolutism prevails, then it will necessarily strengthen the forces of absolutism within the victorious nations, and to that extent will weaken, if not obliterate, democracy and fortify the Bismarckian policy of blood and iron and the triumph of militarism with all it may imply.

Referring to the history of the foreign relations of the United States since the Monroe Doctrine was formulated, Mr. Straus said this nation could no longer base its policy on its pride in the theory of its isolation among nations.

"Distance no longer separates our protests the nations of one continent of hemisphere from the other," said he. "Armies can be transported across oceans with greater rapidity and facility than an army and subsmarines can unseen traverse and spread havoc over all the seas. Whether we will or not, we are much nearer and a more intimate member of the family of nations and must take our share of the responsibilities this more intimate relationship involves.

Should the spirit that will dominate the victor nations after the war be one of international absolutism, it cannot fail to come in conflict with, first, our international rights, and second, our national ideals and principles. The reconstruction of the world after this war will be as concrete as much as it will be the concern of the belligerent nations. But it will be urged that the Monroe Doctrine forbids us to take part in European concerns. The answer is: The framers of our continental policy nearly 100 years ago could not and did not foresee the portable miracles that have transformed as it were, oceans into lakes and reduced the distance between America and Europe from thirty days to less than five days and the time of communication to a few seconds.

George E. Roberts of the National City Bank discussed the financial and economic problems involved in the war, and disputed the predictions of bankruptcy for the belligerents

$27,593 TO MAINTAIN ASTOR BABY A YEAR

Widow of Titanic Victim Has to Pay Excess Over $20,000 Allowed by Estate.

INCOME OF BEQUEST $150,000

Mother, in Filing Report, Tells of Heavy Expenses of Residence Occupied by Family of Two.

In spite of the fact that the trust fund of $3,000,000 left for little John Jacob Astor by his father, who was lost on the Titanic, earned an income in 1915 of more than $150,000, his mother, Mrs. Madeleine Talmage Force Astor, was forced to pay exactly $7,593.20 out of her own pocketbook for the "maintenance and upkeep" of her child during that year, because an order of the Surrogate forbade that more than $20,000 be expended from the income of the trust fund. This condition was revealed yesterday by the filing in the Surrogates' Court of the first annual accounting of the infant's guardian, his mother.

Even last June it was predicted, when an accounting for two years was made to the court, that $20,000 would not be sufficient properly to provide for the infant. Then as now, Mrs. Astor did not charge to her son's account any rent for their Bar Harbor home, nor the cost of trips on which he had accompanied her, nor for the upkeep of automobiles, from all of which he received substantial benefit. The following account shows how the money was expended:

One-third of the taxes on the residence at 840 Fifth Avenue	$11,843.33
One-third of the cost of maintaining the Astor household	9,666.67
Federal income tax on income from trust fund	2,544.94
Federal income tax on money received by guardian from trustees in 1914, and interest thereon	176.09
Physicians' fees	200.00
Nurse	720.00
Attorney's fees and disbursements	1,266.75
Cost of guardian's bond of $120,000	225.00
Merchants' and other accounts	861.42
Total	$27,593.20

In explanation of the account, Mrs. Astor says: "The above report shows that I have expended for the benefit of said infant, from Dec. 31, 1914, to Dec. 31, 1915, from my own resources, in addition to the amount received by me for his account, the sum of $7,593.20. The evidence of Schedule B (expenditures) I state that I am the mother of the infant, John Jacob Astor, who is now in his fourth year; that since his birth he has resided, and now resides, with me at 840 Fifth Avenue, City of New York, under my personal care and supervision.

"That the said infant and myself constitute the entire family occupying said residence, 840 Fifth Avenue, and share the accommodations and services there provided. The estate so occupied is leased at the annual rental of $35,000 for $10 amounting to $15,000, and the expense of maintaining said establishment during the year 1915 for employes, upkeep, supplies and household expenses being apportioned as follows:

"That I have been advised and am counsel Henry Winthrop Gillender that it is proper and reasonable that there should be charged to said infant, on account of his share of the expenses, one-third of the expenses of the taxes paid on said premises, and one-third of the cost of maintenance of the establishment at said 840 Fifth Avenue.

"By the provision made in the eighth clause of the will of my late husband for the creation of a trust fund of $3,000,000 for the benefit of each child of mine that might survive him it clearly appears that it was his intent for the income and principal of said fund to be used to secure everything for the comfort, welfare, and education of such child that money could provide.

"As it is, however, according to the guardian's report, an average of $19.60 a day is spent for said infant," or, in other terms, 1 cents a minute

MRS. VANDERBILT BETTER.

She Went to Her Country Home Soon After an Operation Here.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Sr., has nearly recovered from her recent illness and operation, and is expected to return from her country place at Jericho, L. I., to her town house by the middle of next week. She had been confined to her bed with ten days when she was sufficiently recovered to be able to go to the country, and left on last Sunday.

It is not believed that Mrs. Vanderbilt's condition will affect the wedding date of her daughter, Miss Barbara Rutherfurd and Cyril Flatch.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on the St. Louis and Rochambeau.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

For Liverpool: Richard Ansonia, Mrs. C. H. Anderson, Miss Irene Anderson, Mrs. Frank Bellis, Mrs. Mary A. Bellis, Miss Hattie Bellis, Robert Bellis, Mrs. Mary Bellis, and Mrs. Frank Bellis, Jr., and infant, Mrs. Mary Bradford, Mrs. Mary Brown, Miss Mary Brown, Miss Ethel Brown, Miss Mary Brown, Miss Ethel Brown, Miss Mary Brown, Miss Ethel

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100 American Chicle Com.
50 Aluminum Co. of America
100 Bucyrus Co. Com. & Pfd.
40 Continental Insurance
20 Chatham & Phenix Bank
200 Cumberland Corporation Pfd.
100 Eastern Steel (all issues)
50 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 German American Insurance
50 North River Insurance
25 Niagara Insurance
50 O'Bannon Corp. Com.
100 Pocahontas Cons. Collieries
25 Texas & Pacific Coal
7 Winchester Repeating Arms
100 Worthington Pump & Machine
500 White Rock Com.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

50 American Chicle Com. & Pfd.
100 Aluminum Co. of America
100 Bronx National Bank
50 Bucyrus Co. Pfd.
100 Cumberland Corp. Com. & Pfd.
100 Eastern Steel Corp. & 1st Pfd.
10 German Alliance Insurance
25 Harriman National Bank
100 Hale & Kilburn Com. & Pfd.
10 Home Insurance
50 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
100 Interborough Rapid Transit
25 National Surety
50 New Jersey Zinc
10 Victor Talking Machine
10 Winchester Repeating Arms
500 White Rock Com.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Irregular, but Show Some Net Gain—List Withstands Profit Taking.

It was hardly to be expected in the present situation that stocks would continue to advance yesterday in the manner in which they had risen on Thursday. The submarine controversy remains unsettled, although the financial district was still taking a highly optimistic view of the outcome. This in itself stood in the way of a prolonged forward movement and suggested to traders the wisdom of stopping in their forward march to take fresh count of the situation and to gauge the possible weakness of a movement which would go the full length in assuming a satisfactory conclusion of this most important international question and a conclusion of it without any hitch which even if it did not preclude a finally satisfactory adjustment might well throw fresh doubt on the outcome.

There were special reasons from the traders' point of view why this aspect of the matter should have exerted particular force yesterday. It was nearing the end of the week with only one more short day of trading before a suspension of dealings during which important news bearing on the international crisis might come to hand. Between the close of the market at noon on Saturday and the reopening on Monday there is opportunity for many more developments than are likely from the closing on one week day to the opening on the next. It is natural, therefore, that other things being equal the caution of traders should increase as the week nears an end.

The market yesterday, however, was not weak. It was merely irregular with declines in part of the list offsetting a part but not all of the gains recorded elsewhere. In the early dealings optimistic expectations continue to dominate, but as the day wore on traders besides taking into account the cautionary aspects of the international situation gave more attention to the labor controversies which are usual at this season but which this year are of more than ordinary importance because of the widespread wage demands which are under consideration. The anthracite negotiations did not come to the end which was feared for them a couple of days ago, but they were an element of uncertainty, the effect of which was heightened by the knowledge that the railroads also are dealing with their men, and that there are other important labor demands or difficulties confronting employers. It is hardly necessary, however, to lay stress on these matters in explanation of the irregularity of yesterday's price movement. That after all was a perfectly natural sequel to the rapid advance early in the week which was resumed on Thursday after only one day of setback.

The movement which occurred in railroad shares on Thursday naturally attracted interest to them yesterday. They withstood well the effect of profit taking sales and of the general cautious attitude which developed during the session. As many showed further net gains as underwent reaction and on the average the level of the railway stocks was higher than at the close of the previous day. The fact that the industrials showed more of a net gain despite the profit-taking pressure against them bore testimony to the confident expectation of a satisfactory outcome of the demands which we have made on Germany and reflected at the same time the conviction that the outlook in this country is most favorable.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or Less.	Over 10 to 30.	Over 30 to 60.	Over 60 to 90.
		up to 30.	up to 60.	up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4½
Atlanta	4	4	4	4½
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	3
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3	3½	3
Richmond	5	3½	4	3
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5	3	3½	3
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5		3½	3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	4	3
San Francisco	3½	3	3½	*3½

*up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2@2½
Ninety days	2@2½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2½	2¼	2¼	2½

*TIME LOANS.

60 days	2½@2¾
90 days	2¾@3
4 months	3 @3¼
5 months	3@3¼
6 months	3@3¼

*Regular mixed collateral; all industrial, ¼ per cent. higher.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best Known Names.

4 to 6 months	3 @3¼
30 to 90 days	2½@3

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	3¼@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	4.76⅛	4.74⅝	4.76⅛	..
Cables	4.77	4.76⅛	4.77	..
Paris—				
Demand	5.93⅛	5.93⅜	5.93¼	+.00⅛
Cables	5.92⅜	5.93	5.92½	+.00⅜
Berlin—				
Demand	74.81¼	74.75	74.81¼	—.06¼
Cables	74.87½	74.81¼	74.87½	—.06¼

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchange so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close—Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8605 London	4.76⅞	4.77
5.1825 Paris	5.93¼	5.92½
95.28 Berlin	74.81¼	74.87½
20.20 Austria	13.10	13.15
26.70 Scandinavia	30.20	30.25
19.20 Spain	19.62	19.67
5.1826 Switzerland	5.18	5.17
19.295 Greece	19.33	19.38
40.19 Holland	41.93¾	42.06¾
5.1820 Italy	6.37½	6.36¾
51.45 Russia	31.50	.....
India—		
Hongkong	53.00	53.15
Shanghai	73.00	73.12½
India—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	.....
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	.....
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.25	50.37½
49.84 Yokohama	50.25	50.37½
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.37	42.43
32.40 Rio	23.00	23.12½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72⅞	$4.71	$4.72⅝	$4.70⅝

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House Exchanges, $436,053,345; balance, $23,648,183. Sub-Treasury credit balance, $696,553.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 10c discount; San Francisco, 90c premium; Montreal, $4.0725 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 34½d, up 1⅛d. New York, 71⅝c, up 2⅝c; Mexican dollars, 55@57c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$17,720,309	$170,565,117
Ord. int. rev. recets	27,439,697	313,097,302
Income tax	2,355,658	22,984,116
Miscellaneous	3,594,701	37,321,093
Total receipts	$51,116,456	$543,917,630
Excess of ord. disburse over ord. recets	873,870	50,505,225
Excess of total recets over total disburse	3,353,916	.....
Excess of total disburse over total recets	.....	29,868,782
Expenditures	51,990,327	594,422,856

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	706,121
Same day last year	972,220
Year to date	86,398,763
Same period last year	88,879,003
Average price and change 50 stocks	86.06 + .39
Same day last year	72.90 + .08

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.87	Jan. 3	80.91	Apr. 22
Same period last year	78.86	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	78.50	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	68.00	June 10

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
19⅛	20	1,723	Advance Rumely	17	20⅜	17	20¼	+4⅝
42	42½	1,000	Advance Rumely pf	30	43	30	42	..
20⅞	21	1,700	Alaska Gold Mines	21	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	—⅛
⅞	1	300	Alaska Juneau	9	9	9	9	—¼
23¼	23⅝	900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	23⅝	23⅝	23	23	—¼
70⅝	70	300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	73	73¼	73	73¼	..
99	99½	1,400	Am. Beet Sugar	98½	99	98	99	+½
94	94⅛	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	+⅛
56⅛	56⅜	5,000	Am. Can	57½	57⅝	56	56	—½
30	30¼	2,900	Am. Car & Fdry	30¾	30¼	30¼	30¾	+⅛
132	134	800	Am. Coal Products	131½	135	131½	133	+1½
53	54½	900	Am. Cotton Oil	53	54	53	53	..
93¼	93⅝	200	Am. H. & Leather	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	..
50½	51¼	200	Am. H. & Leath. pf	51	51	51	51	—¼
27½	28	100	Am. Ice Securities	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+¼
23⅞	24½	3,400	Am. Linseed	23¾	24⅜	23¾	24	+⅛
50⅜	51¼	3,300	Am. Linseed pf	51¼	52¾	50¾	51	—¼
69½	70	11,700	Am. Locomotive	69¼	71	69½	69¾	+¼
34½	35	300	Am. Malt pf	34	34	34	34	..
94⅜	96¾	22,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref	94⅞	97⅛	94⅞	96⅝	+2⅜
46⅜	47⅛	500	Am. Steel F'dries	47	47½	47	47¼	+⅛
107⅜	108¼	100	Am. Sugar Ref	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	+1⅝
128	128½	800	Am. Teleph. & Tel	128	128	127⅞	128	—⅛
198	201	700	Am. Tobacco	195	197	195	197	+6
198	201	25	Do., odd lot	199	199	199	199	..
103¼	104	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	+¼
43½	44	1,000	Am. Woolen	43⅛	44⅜	43⅛	44	+⅝
98	98⅜	100	Am. Woolen pf	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	+⅛
18⅝	19⅛	700	Am. Writing P. pf	18⅝	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝	+1⅝
91½	91⅝	7,400	Am. Zinc Lt. & S	92	92⅞	91½	91⅝	+¼
80¼	80¾	36,000	Anaconda Cop. Co	84⅛	86¼	84⅛	86⅛	+2⅝
101⅜	102¼	3,255	A., T. & S. F. x d	102	102⅝	102	102	+¼
100¼	100⅝	200	A., T. & S. F. pf	101	101	101	101	..
107	108	900	Atlantic Coast Line	108½	108½	108	108	—⅛
88	88¼	20,500	Baldwin Loco	88¼	89⅞	88	88¼	+1⅜
85¼	85⅝	2,000	Baltimore & Ohio	86½	86½	85½	85⅝	—⅝
75¼	76	800	Baltimore & O. pf	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	—⅛
2⅜	2¾	6,600	Batopilas Mining	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	..
455	460	640	Bethlehem Steel	450	462	450	450½	+10½
54	54½	100	Brown Shoe	54½	54½	54½	54½	..
95¼	98	100	Brown Shoe pf	96	98	96	96	—1⅝
92⅜	92⅝	3,000	Butte & Superior	92⅜	93¼	92⅜	92⅝	..
28	29	100	Butterick Co	28	28	28	28	—¼
21⅜	21½	400	California Petrol	21½	21⅝	21⅜	21½	+⅛
167	167¾	300	Canadian Pacific	168½	169½	167½	167½	..
53	53¼	1,400	Central Leather Co	53½	53⅝	52⅝	52⅞	+⅛
110	110¾	100	Central Leather pf	110½	110½	110½	110½	+⅛
110	110¾	50	Do., odd lot	110	110	110	100	+¼
90	91½	500	Chandler Motor	91⅞	92	90	90	+¼
61½	62	2,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	62½	62¾	61¾	61¾	+⅛
10	11	200	Chicago & Alton	8	9	8	9	+1½
12⅝	12⅞	900	Chi. Great Western	12⅝	12¾	12½	12⅝	..
35	36½	700	Chi. Gt. West. pf	35½	35⅝	35	35½	+⅝
94	94¼	4,250	Chi., Mil. & St. P	94¼	94¼	94	94	+¼
128¾	129	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	129	129	129	129	+¾
17⅛	17⅜	2,200	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	17⅛	17⅞	17⅛	17⅝	+⅛
22¼	22⅝	3,500	Chile Copper	21⅝	22⅝	21⅝	22⅝	+¾
54⅛	54⅜	3,200	Chino Copper	53⅝	54½	53⅝	54½	+¾
41¾	41⅞	2,000	Col. Fuel & Iron	42¼	42⅜	41¾	41⅞	+⅛
25½	27	400	Col. & Southern	25	25½	25	25½	+½
40	40	200	Col. & South. 1st pf	40½	40½	40	40	..
133½	134½	100	Consolidated Gas	134½	134½	134½	134½	+1
80	80¼	1,100	Continental Can	85	88	85	88	+4
200	200	14,500	Corn Products Ref	199	203	199	201	+1½
94	95	600	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	94	94⅝	94	94⅝	+⅛
81¼	81¾	23,300	Crucible Steel	82¾	82⅝	81	81¾	+⅛
231	240	200	Cuban-Am. Sugar	238	238½	238	238½	+½
221	227	100	Del., Lack. & West	224	224	224	224	..
12	15	400	Den. & Rio Grande	12	13⅛	12	13⅛	+1½
22	22½	1,100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	21¾	22½	21¾	22½	+1½
98¼	100	100	Detroit United Ry	100	100	100	100	+1
		200	Do., s. 30 f	99	99	99	99	..
39⅜	40⅛	38,800	Distillers Secur	40⅜	50	40¼	40⅝	+⅝
25	25⅜	700	Dome Mines	25	25	25	25	..
35⅞	36	17,000	Erie	36	36⅜	35⅞	35⅞	—⅛
51⅝	52	2,500	Erie 1st pf	52¼	52¼	51¾	52	..
44¼	44½	900	Erie 2d pf	44	44½	44	44½	+2½
40	41	200	Federal M. & S. pf	40	40	40	40	..
335	340	130	Gen. Chem. odd lots	339	340	340	342	..
113	116	121	Gen. Chem. pf	114	114	114	114	—1
163½	164	500	General Electric	164	164	163	163	..
75¾	76½	3,200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	76⅝	77¼	76	76	—⅝
114½	114⅝	200	Goodrich pf	114	114	114	114	..
86½	87½	200	Granby Consol	87⅝	87⅝	87⅛	87½	+3½
86½	87½	75	Do., odd lots	87	87	87	87	..
119½	120	1,400	Great Northern pf	120¼	120¾	119⅝	119⅝	+¼
40½	40½	800	G. N. ore prop	40⅝	40⅝	40½	40½	+¼
49⅝	50	3,100	Greene-Cananea	51⅛	51⅝	49½	49⅝	+⅛
101⅜	101⅞	300	Illinois Central	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	+⅛
45½	45⅝	7,900	Inspiration Copper	45⅞	46	45¾	45⅝	+⅛
17⅜	17⅝	2,100	Interboro Consol	16⅞	17¼	16⅞	17⅛	+⅜
74	74½	200	Interboro Con. pf	73⅞	74½	73⅞	74½	..
51½	52	200	Int. Agricultural pf	51½	51⅝	51½	51⅝	+⅛
112	113⅜	100	Int. Harvester, N.J.	113	113	113	113	..
100	105	100	Int. Mary. Corp. pf	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	+⅛
24	24⅛	17,800	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	23¾	24¾	23⅝	24⅛	+⅛
84½	84⅝	51,700	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	82	85	80⅝	84⅜	+1¾
49	49½	13,400	Int. Nickel	48¾	49⅜	48⅛	49¼	+⅛
46	47	100	Int. Paper pf	46½	46½	46¼	46¼	+⅛
86½	87½	2,400	Jewel Tea	85	87½	84⅜	87½	+3
25	25¼	900	Kansas City South	25¼	25⅝	25⅛	25⅜	—⅛
59¾	60	200	Kan. City South.pf	59⅝	59⅞	59⅝	59⅞	..
71	72	3,100	Kelly Spring Tire	71	72½	71	71½	+1
50⅝	50⅞	33,800	Kennecott Copper	70	71	69½	70	+⅝
69¾	70	4,000	Lackawanna Steel	70	71	69¾	70	+⅝
51⅜	51⅝	10,200	Lee Ruber & Tire	51⅝	53	51	51⅝	+⅝
77⅝	78	1,700	Lehigh Valley	77	78	78	78	..
27½	28½	3,700	Long Island	25¼	28	25¼	28	+3
124	126	200	Louis. & Nash	125	125	124⅝	124⅝	—⅛
66	66⅞	100	Mackay Cos. pf	66¾	67	66	67	+¼
128	129½	200	Manhattan Elev	128¼	128¼	128	128	—1
72¼	72¾	4,800	Maxwell Motors	73	73⅝	72¼	72½	+⅛
83	84	200	Max. Motors 1st pf	84	84	84	84	+½
53⅜	55⅜	700	Max. Motors 2d pf	53⅜	55⅜	53⅜	54⅜	+½
96½	96⅝	24,200	Mexican Petroleum	98	99¼	96½	96⅝	+⅛
38⅜	38⅝	2,100	Miami Copper	38⅜	38⅝	38⅛	38⅜	+⅛
18	18⅛	50	Mid. States Oil pf	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
117⅜	118½	400	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	117½	118⅞	117½	117⅝	+¼
3¾	4	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
4¼	4½	400	Missouri Pacific	4½	4½	4¼	4¼	..
4¾	4½	400	Do., trust rcts	4½	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	..
111	113½	2,200	Montana Power pf	112	112	112	112	..
223⅛	223½	500	Nat. En. & St. Co	223⅛	223½	223½	223½	+½
65¾	66½	700	Nat. Lead Co	66	66	65¾	66	+½
173⅛	177⅜	2,300	Nevada Con. Cop	173⅛	177⅜	173⅛	177⅜	+¼
132½	133	700	N. Y. Air Brake	132⅝	134	132⅝	133	+¼
103⅜	103⅝	7,400	N. Y. Central	103⅛	103⅝	103⅛	103⅝	+⅛
33	100	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	33½	33½	33½	33½	1
25	25	100	N. Y. Dock pf	25	25	25	25	..
59⅜	59½	2,300	N. Y., N. H. & H	59⅛	59⅞	59	59	..
133⅞	133⅞	3,100	Norfolk & Western	133⅞	134	133⅝	133⅞	+¼
112	113	3,200	Northern Pacific	112	113¼	111¾	111¾	..
70½	70¾	200	Old Dominion	70½	70¾	70½	70¾	+1
87	87½	13,200	Ontario Mining	87	90	87	87½	+1½
56⅞	57⅛	13,400	Penn. R. R.	56⅞	57⅛	56⅜	56⅜	..
100	100⅛	500	People's Gas, Chi	100	100⅛	100	100⅛	+⅛
78	82	200	P., C., C. & St. L	79⅝	80	79⅝	80	..
27⅜	28	4,200	Pittsburgh Coal	27¼	28⅜	27¼	27⅞	+⅝
102	103	900	Pittsburgh Coal pf	102½	103	102	102	—⅛
98	99	300	Pittsburgh Steel pf	98⅞	98⅞	98⅜	98⅜	—⅛
47½	47⅝	500	Pressed Steel Car	47½	47⅞	46¾	46¾	—⅛
123	124⅜	500	Public Service N. J	123	124⅜	123	124⅜	+3⅜
100	102	100	Pullman Co. x d	100⅜	102½	100⅛	100⅛	+1
31	32	700	Quicksilver	31	32	31	31	+¼
36¼	36¾	300	Railway Steel Sp	36¼	36¾	36¼	36¼	+¼
23⅜	23⅝	2,100	Ray Con. Copper	23⅜	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	+⅝
88½	88⅝	64,100	Reading	88½	88⅝	88⅜	88⅝	+⅝
47	47⅜	1,200	Rep. Iron & Steel	47	47⅜	46¾	46¾	..
15½	15⅝	100	Seaboard Air Line	15½	15½	15½	15⅝	+⅛
36	36	100	Seab. Air Line pf	36	36	36	36	..
179	179	100	Sears, R. & Co. x d	179	179	179	179	—4
33½	33⅝	3,000	Shattuck-Arizona	33½	33⅝	32⅝	33	+⅝
52	52	200	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	52	52	52	52	+¼
97¾	97⅞	5,700	Southern Pacific	97¾	97¾	97¼	97⅜	..
210	215	300	So. Porto Rico Sug	210	212	210	212	+2
21⅜	21½	2,000	Southern Railway	21⅜	21⅝	20⅞	21⅜	—⅛
60⅜	60½	400	Southern Ry. pf	60⅜	60½	60	60	—⅛
94⅜	94⅝	400	Standard Milling	94⅜	94⅝	94⅜	94⅝	+1¾
93	93	100	Do., odd lot	93	93	93	93	..
129½	130	7,200	Studebaker Co	129½	130⅜	129	129	+⅛
48¾	49	1,700	Tennessee Copper	48¾	49	48⅛	49	+⅞
187	187	400	Texas Co	187	187	186	186⅜	+1⅝
10⅜	10⅝	3,700	Texas & Pacific	10⅜	10⅝	10	10	—⅞
62	62	200	Third Avenue	62	62	62	62	+¼
103	103	100	Tobacco Prod. pf	103	103	103	103	..
5⅞	6	500	Union B. & P. Co	6	6	5⅞	6	..
31¾	32¼	200	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	31¾	31¾	31⅝	31⅝	+⅝
134	134⅜	16,600	Union Pacific	134	134⅜	133½	133½	..
82⅝	82¾	100	Union Pacific pf	82⅝	82⅝	82⅜	82⅜	+1⅛
91½	91⅝	100	Un. Cig. Stores, x d	91½	91½	91½	91½	+1⅝
146½	146½	700	United Fruit Co	146½	146½	146	146	..
24⅜	24⅝	300	United Rys. Inv. pf	24⅜	24⅝	24¼	24¼	—⅛
146	147½	12,900	U. S. Indus. Alco	146	147½	143¾	143⅞	—1⅝
106⅜	106⅝	200	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	106⅜	106⅝	106⅜	106⅜	+2⅜
53⅜	53⅝	1,600	U. S. Rubber	53⅜	53⅝	53⅜	53⅝	..
108½	108½	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	108½	108½	108½	108½	+½
72⅞	76	10,200	U. S. Sm. R. & M	72⅞	76	72⅞	73⅜	+1⅝
83¾	84	33,600	U. S. Steel	83¾	84	83¼	83¼	—⅛
116½	116½	4,400	U. S. Steel pf	116½	116½	116	116	—⅛
81⅞	82	8,300	Utah Copper	81⅞	82	81	81½	+⅛
17⅛	17¼	100	Utah Securities	17⅛	17¼	17¼	17¼	—⅛
40⅞	42½	1,700	Va.-Car. Chemical	40⅞	42½	40⅞	42½	+2½
108½	108⅝	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	108½	108⅝	108½	108⅝	+⅝
108	108	5	Do., odd lot	108	108	108	108	..
49⅜	51	400	Va. Iron, Coal & C	49⅜	51	49⅜	51	+2
14½	14⅞	700	Wabash	14½	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+½
44⅞	45⅜	2,400	Wabash pf	44⅞	45⅜	44¼	45⅛	+½
27	27¼	1,300	Wabash pf. B	27	27¼	27	27¼	+⅛
31⅜	32	2,000	Western Maryland	31⅜	32	31	31¼	+⅛
47¾	47¾	100	West. Maryland pf	47¾	47¾	47¼	47¼	—1½
91¾	92	1,100	Western Union Tel	91¾	92	91	92	+½
57½	57¾

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

General Upward Movement in Prices on Active Trading the Curb Feature.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 481,743 shares of stocks and $154,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrial, 86,268; oil, 74,700, and mining, 320,775. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	‡Aeolian-W'b'r	25	25½	25	25½
7,500	‡Aetna Exp...	18¾	19⅜	18¾	19⅜
900	Ajax Rub., Inc	66	67	66	66
4,000	‡Am. Drug S..	13⅜	14½	13⅜	14
5,100	‡Am. Zinc pf..	74	75¼	74	75
300	Atl. G. & W. I. S. S.....	32½	32¾	32½	32¾
200	Atl. G. & W. I. S. S. pf.....	48	48¾	48	48⅝
100	Balt. Tube Co.	115½	115½	115½	115½
300	‡Butler Chem.	6¾	6¾	6½	6½
800	Can. Nat. Gas.	1⅜	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜
2,500	‡Car Lt. & P'r.	5⅞	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛
2,000	Chevro. Motor.	192	†195½	192	195½
200	Cons. Ordn'ce.	25¾	25⅞	25¾	25½
9,000	‡Cuba Cane S.	62¾	63⅞	62¾	63
4,500	‡Cuba C. S. pf.	96	96⅝	96	90
250	Driggs-Sea.	139	139	138	137
800	‡Electric Gun.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
600	Emer. Phono.	12¾	13⅛	12¾	13⅛
1,200	‡Ganton, Williams & Wig.	63½	63¾	63½	63¾
600	Grant Mot. Car	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
750	Guanta. Sugar.	81	86	81	85½
500	‡Hall Signal..	17¾	17¾	17½	17½
100	Haskell & Barker Car Co.	40	40	40	40
250	Holly Sugar pf.	95½	*96	*95	96
50	Inter. Mot. pf	27	27	27	27
1,400	Intercon. Rub.	12¾	14	†12¾	14
100	Katho. Br. pf.	23	23	23	23
400	Kene. Z. Corp.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
600	‡S. S. Kres. pf.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
200	‡Lima Lo., nw.	39	39	39	39
100	‡Lima Lo., nw., pf.	95	95	95	95
8,000	‡Lynn Phono.	10⅝	10⅞	10½	10⅝
1,500	Man. Transit.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Marc. of Amer.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
5,000	‡Maxim Muni.	7⅛	8⅜	7⅛	8
7,000	‡Mid. Steel.	61⅝	62⅜	61¼	61¼
1,200	‡Perlman Rim.	118	119	117	118
125	‡Poole E. & M.	109	109	105	105
100	‡St. Jo. Lead.	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
400	St. L. & S. F.	14⅛	14⅛	13¾	14⅛
450	‡Stand. Motors	8¾	9⅛	8¾	9⅛
6,000	Sub. Boat., v.t. ctfs.	38	39	38	38
2,000	‡Tobacco Pr..	42	42	40½	41
6,898	Trl. F. v.t.ctfs	4½	4¾	4½	4½
5,000	United Prof. S.	1	1	1	1
100	‡U. S. L. & H. Corp.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
800	‡Wabash-P. T. w. i.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
800	‡Wabash-P. T. w. i., pf.	48	48	48	48
5,600	World P. Corp., v. t. ctfs.	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1¼
8,000	‡Zinc Con. Co.	4⅞	5⅜	4⅞	5⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
500	Anglo-Am. Oil.	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
15	Galena-S. Oil.	157	155	155	+ 4
180	Ohio Oil...	294	290	292	+ 2
10	Prairie O. & G.	410	410	410	+25
45	Pr. Pipe Line.	212	211	212	+ 5
170	St. Oil of Cal.	247	246	247	+ 4
80	St. Oil of Ind.	550	544	550	+ 4
100	St. Oil of N. J.	524	520	524	+ 4
100	St. Oil of N. Y.	212	210	210	+ 7

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,050	Am. Oil & Gas.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
600	‡Barn. O. & G.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
8,200	‡C. O. (a pro.)	17	17⅝	17	17⅝
1,200	‡C. O. pf. (a p.)	77	77½	77	77½
1,500	‡C. & Co. (O. ref.)	23	23¼	22¾	23¼
1,000	‡Cosd. Oil & G.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
800	‡C. O. & G. pf.	4¾	*4¾	4¾	4¾
50	Empire Pet..	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
4,800	‡Federal Oil..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
700	‡Houston Oil..	19	19⅝	19	19⅝
1,600	‡Internat. Pet.	11	11¼	11	11¼
14,000	Metropol. Pet..	19¼	19⅝	19¼	19¼
7,500	‡Midwest Oil..	52	52	48	49
1,500	‡Midw. O. pf..	82	82	81	82
1,300	‡M. St. O. Co.	35	40	35	40
6,000	‡Muskogee Ref.	3¼	3¼	3	3
1,500	Okla. P. & R.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
1,500	‡United W. O.	76	77	76	77
2,100	U. S. Con. Oil.	4⅝	5¼	4⅝	5¼
2,500	‡V. G. & O. (a p.)	50	50	45	50
16,500	‡Victoria Oil..	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2½
6,000	Way. O. & G.	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,800	‡Adanac Sil..	60	64	60	64
8,200	‡Al.-Hr. C. Mi.	73	75	73	75
100	Alas. Yukon..	39	39	39	39
4,700	‡Atlanta	13⅝	13½	12½	13
45,000	‡Bailey Cobalt.	9⅝	10	9⅝	12
8,700	Bingham M....	†11⅞	12⅜	11⅞	12½
4,600	‡Booth	17⅛	18	17⅛	18
2,300	Buffalo M....	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Butte & N. Y.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,000	Butte Cop. & Z.	7⅞	8	7¾	7¾
800	‡Calu. Corp....	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
8,200	Caledonia	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	‡Cashbov	8	8½	8	8
7,000	Con. Aria. Sm.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,800	Con. New Ful.	3	3	3	3
825	‡Dupont Corp.	3	3	2⅝	2¾
300	‡Eagle & H.B.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
8,000	‡Emma Cop..	45	50	45	50
1,200	‡Int. Nat. Cop.	5	5	5	5½
5,800	‡Int. M. Corp.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
8,500	‡G'field Cons.	88	88	87	87
5,800	‡G'field Mng.	13	13	12	12½
2,500	‡Granite G.M.	70	72	67	70
3,500	Isola Mina	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
4,000	‡Int. Mines ..	15	17	15	17
6,000	‡Jerome Verde.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛
6,800	‡Jim Butler..	1	1	1	1
6,800	Jumbo Ext....	6¾	7¼	7¼	7¼
1,000	‡Kewaunee	13	14	13	13½
30,850	‡La Jara Gold	58	58	49	58
5,000	La Rose Con..	11	11	11	11
100	Magma Cop....	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
500	Majestic Mines	7	7	7	7
20,800	‡Marsh Min....	19	19	15	16
6,000	‡McKinley-Dar	58	64	58	63
800	‡Mojave Tung	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
6,800	Monitor-Mol..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000	‡Mother Lode	82½	83½	82½	83
1,000	Nip. M. Co....	7⅛	7	7⅛	7⅛
5,500	‡Oatman G. K. (a prospect).	23	24	23	24
1,700	‡Oatman Nellie (a prospect).	30	30	30	30
8,000	‡Oat. South..	45	47	45	47
8,000	‡Oro	5	5	5	5
4,000	‡Peterson L.	29	31	29	30
4,000	‡R. H. Mining	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾
3,200	‡R. C. Mining	17	18	17	18
4,800	‡Roch. Minea.	64	64	64	64
800	‡Round Mt....	70	70	69	70
500	‡Ruby Hill..	54	54	54	54
8,750	‡San Toy....	17	17	16	16
2,500	‡Ser. Gr. G. M.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
5,800	‡Silver Pick..	12¾	13	12	13
4,000	‡Stan. Bil.-Ld.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
5,500	Stewart	¼	¼	¼	¼
6,800	‡Success Min.	78	75	70	71
2,700	‡Sup. Min. Co. (a prospect).	29	29	29	29
8,000	‡Tramboli Min.	70	74	70	73
1,800	‡Ton. Belmont	5	5	5	5
2,000	Ton. Ext....	6	6⅛	6	6
800	Tri-Bullion ..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
10,000	‡U.S. Con. M.	11	13	11	12
5,000	‡U. Verde Ex.	26¾	26¾	25¾	26⅛
600	Un. West. (a prospect)	30	30	30	30
1,000	Unity G. Min.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
6,000	‡W. Eng. Min.	80	81	80	81
600	‡W. Oaks M.	12½	12½	12½	13½
600	‡Yuscaran C.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼

BONDS.

$13,000	‡Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s	100	100	100	100
100,000	‡Chas. & Ohio conv. 5s.	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
16,000	Cub. Mfg. 8s.	92⅜	93	92⅜	92½
5,000	‡Mid. Steel 6s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
15,000	St. L. & S. F. Rec. 4s	69¼	69¾	69	69¾

‡Sall cents per share. †Unlisted. *Odd lot. Note.—Wednesday sales in Lehigh Valley Coal Sales should read Lehigh Valley 4½ bonds.

INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
A. G. & W. I. pf....	47	49	47	49
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord.	16	17	16	17
Brit.-Am. Tob., o. b.	15	17	15	17
Bethel B. Car....	10	15	10	15
Holly Sugar pf....	94	96	94	96
Lima Locom., naw..	39	42	39	42
Int. Arms & Fuse..	14	16	14	16
Martin Arms ctfs, pf.	...	50	...	50

OIL STOCKS.

Pierce Oil	13½	14	13½	13¾
Savoy Oil	10	12	10	12
Pan-American Pet....	48	49	48	49

MINING STOCKS.

Can. Copper Mines....	1⅜	1½	...	...
Int. & Inter. M. & R.	1½	2	1⅜	2

BONDS.

Pierce Oil 6s.....	88	88	88	88

, MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf...	70	81	70	81
American Brass	270	280	268	274
Atlas Powder	200	208	200	205
Atlas Powder pf....	101	105	101	106
Babcock & Wilcox....	118	118	118	118
Bliss (E. W.)....	880	895	880	895
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	75	85	75	85
Can. Pow. & Fuse....	170	190	160	180
Canadian Explosives.	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf....	100	110	100	110
Dell's Arms	870	880	775	800
Du Pont Powder, new.	315	325	320	330
Du Pont Powder pf....	105	108	105	108
Hercules Powder	365	375	360	375
Hercules Powder pf....	115	119	115	119
International Arms....	3	4	3	4
Miles-Dement-Pond....	160	175	160	170
Miles-Dement-Pd. pf....	100	105	100	105
Scovill Mfg. Co.....	850	900	840	900
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	1800	1900	1800	1900

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CANADIAN NORTHERN—

	1916.	Increase.
3d week April.....	$634,300	$192,000
July 1 to April 21.....	23,826,100	5,835,200

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—

3d week April.....	284,828	14,086
July 1 to April 21.....	12,333,579	921,172

DETROIT & MACKINAC—

3d week April.....	25,927	4,728
July 1 to April 21.....	891,083	42,203

GRAND TRUNK—

3d week April.....	1,059,661	189,889
July 1 to April 21.....	43,404,580	3,399,669

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—

3d week April.....	1,197,195	228,570
July 1 to April 21.....	48,256,391	6,223,699

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—

3d week April.....	9,688	*453
July 1 to April 21.....	449,073	2,944

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—

3d week April.....	113,628	16,273
July 1 to April 23.....	4,496,284	731,473

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA CORP. for March—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	137,227	108,859	28,368
Net after taxes	23,199	3,532	19,638
Other income...	46,699	30,654	15,435
Total income..	69,279	34,186	35,094
Sur. aft. chgs.	43,984	8,025	35,958
9 mos. gross..	446,706	336,667	110,040
Net after taxes	118,728	24,017	94,721
Other income..	128,687	94,088	34,599
Total income..	247,425	118,106	128,319
Sur. aft. chgs.	170,742	38,597	132,145

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO for March—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	4,297,951	3,270,842	2,574,012
Net	1,351,835	997,558	486,033
Sur. aft. chg.	542,537	191,906	*197,039
9 mos. gross..	35,845,898	28,779,468	24,751,140
Net	12,208,882	8,455,121	7,378,714
Sur. aft. chg.	5,109,940	1,699,288	2,216,692

*Deficit.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN for March—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Mileage	1,496	1,429	1,496
Gross	1,876,535	1,098,574	1,238,247
Net aft. tax..	488,743	293,822	335,320
Surplus	214,081	68,337	119,482
9 mos. gross..	11,440,565	10,629,078	10,971,156
Net aft. tax..	3,883,675	2,740,684	2,740,675
Surplus	1,338,316	778,905	835,997

DETROIT & MACKINAC for March—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	100,814	98,292	2,522
Net aft. tax..	24,159	26,809	*2,640

*Decrease.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL for March—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	5,943,011	5,103,745	5,928,408
Net aft. tax..	1,210,401	960,829	1,330,462
9 mos. gross..	51,791,577	47,780,060	51,044,609
Net aft. tax..	10,469,871	9,181,914	9,883,425

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN for March—

Gross	638,681	629,020	679,467
Net aft. tax..	68,141	114,610	97,246
Def. aft. chgs.	57,201	16,221	24,842
9 mos. gross..	6,753,423	6,748,898	6,912,868
Net aft. tax..	1,847,872	1,583,983	1,482,564
Sur. aft. chgs.	754,308	458,902	419,239

NORFOLK & WESTERN for March—

Gross	5,050,886	3,424,120	3,611,273
Net	2,327,460	1,242,228	1,261,678
Sur. aft. chgs..	1,945,238	808,443	877,775
9 mos. gross..	42,340,187	30,838,953	33,110,084
Net	18,485,606	10,440,223	10,704,664
Sur. aft. chgs..	14,811,339	6,093,848	7,424,412

Miscellaneous Earnings.

ARKANSAS VALLEY RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER for March—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$99,884	$91,975	$7,909
Net after taxes	42,070	37,011	5,059
12 mos. gross..	1,195,460	1,157,996	37,464
Net after taxes	520,807	446,070	74,737

CENTRAL ARKANSAS RAILWAY & LIGHT CORPORATION, Hot Springs, Ark., for March—

Gross earnings.	56,955	54,077	2,877
Op. exps. & taxes	34,312	31,307	3,004
Net earnings....	22,643	22,770	*127
Int. charges..	8,350	8,278	51
Balance	14,312	14,491	*178

Report for twelve months ended March 31:

Gross earnings.	471,360	524,758	*53,397
Op. exps. & taxes	286,110	322,660	*36,550
Net earnings..	185,220	202,059	*16,838
Int. charges..	98,122	103,047	*5,825
Balance	87,098	98,112	*11,013

*Decrease.

CORN PRODUCTS for the first quarter of 1916—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Current profits.	1,474,029	1,071,059	402,970
Int., dep. & rep	478,395	315,972	102,423
Pf. dividends..	372,836	375,000	*2,164
Balance	682,798	380,086	302,712

GOULD'S MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Seneca Falls, N. Y., for year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Selling profits.	231,362	223,971	37,091
Ex.,tax.,& depr	124,181	116,554	7,627
Net profits.....	127,781	107,417	20,364
Other income..	15,124	18,272	*2,148
Net earnings..	140,905	122,689	18,216
Int., disc., adj., &c	41,886	61,333	*19,497
Balance	99,069	61,356	37,713

*Decrease.

INTERNATIONAL COTTON MILLS for year ended Dec. 31—

Operating profit	1,166,408
Deductions, including depreciation.	331,462
Net income	834,945
Net income apportionable to International Cotton Mills on basis of its earnings and stock ownership.	*753,801
Interest on 6 per cent. notes.....	240,000
Surplus	513,801

*Or this $753,801 only $306,079 was actually received by the International Cotton Mills, the balance being undistributed earnings of the subsidiary companies.

MAHONING & SHENANGO RAILWAY & LIGHT CO. (including subsidiary companies) for 12 months ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross earnings	3,119,107	3,001,248	117,858
Op. exp. & tax.	1,828,781	1,804,126	24,655
Net earnings..	1,290,375	1,197,122	93,253
Other income..	2,106	5,113	*2,914
Total net inc..	1,292,571	1,202,236	90,335
Fixed charges..	677,780	638,716	40,060
Balance	615,782	565,516	50,265

Report for two months ended Feb. 29:

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross earnings	628,329	492,208	146,117
Op. exp. & tax.	352,007	290,825	62,182
Net earnings..	275,419	201,383	84,035
Other income..	125	†1,000	1,221
Total net inc..	275,544	190,287	85,257
Fixed charges..	102,508	110,057	*8,080
Balance	172,976	79,029	93,340

*Decrease. †Deficit.

MANUFACTURERS LIGHT & HEAT, three months ended March 31—

Gross earnings.....			2,265,197
Expenses			1,178,586
Net			1,086,611
Other income..			10,097
Gross income..			1,007,307
Interest, &c..			20,520
Adjustments			8,775
Dividends			460,000
Surplus			613,012

MONTANA POWER CO. (including subsidiary companies) for March—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross earnings	460,010	288,617	170,092
Op. exp. & tax.	314,600	92,437	22,162
Net earnings..	354,440	206,050	147,900
Other income..	8,435	10,077	*1,642
Total net inc..	362,876	216,558	146,317
Fixed charges..	111,816	96,167	15,149
Balance	251,059	120,091	131,168

Report for 12 months ended March 31:

Gross earnings.	4,057,480	3,013,993	1,043,500
Op. exp. & tax.	1,250,482	1,135,377	118,104
Net earnings..	3,404,003	2,478,607	925,396
Other income..	202,795	119,910	82,885
Total net inc..	3,606,798	2,598,517	1,008,282
Fixed charges..	1,201,058	1,040,810	221,138
Balance	2,344,841	1,557,097	787,144

*Decrease.

PACIFIC COAST COMPANY for March—

Gross	538,080	314,726	24,264
Oper. exp....	481,074	409,641	12,483
Net	57,015	46,085	11,831
Gross, 9 mos..	5,480,176	4,780,257	699,919
Oper. exp....	4,617,437	4,255,520	361,911
Net, aft. taxes	862,739	524,732	338,008

PITTSBURGH STEEL (nine months ended March 31)—

Sales	15,760,018	7,560,588	8,199,430
Net profits....	8,185,150	291,484	2,893,665

WEST PENN TRACTION COMPANY (including subsidiary companies) for March—

Gross	506,190	394,490	111,700
Net	240,202	173,104	76,098
Sur. aft. charges			
& und. divs.	78,675	21,602	56,083
Gross, 9 mos..	1,452,444	1,167,990	284,454
Net	726,931	536,188	190,743
Sur. aft. chgs. & und. divs.	259,522	85,680	153,482

WESTERN STATES GAS & ELECTRIC for March—

Gross	86,788	80,298	7,440
Net aft. taxes.	45,330	42,667	2,662
Gross, 12 mos..	1,205,008	1,138,817	66,875
Net aft. taxes.	584,281	548,616	40,635

YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY for March—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	1,068,522	906,559	1,047,921
Net aft. taxes.	251,802	230,295	280,236
Gross, 9 mos..	10,224,445	8,022,097	9,880,740
Net aft. taxes.	3,067,970	2,227,129	2,887,508

UNION BAG AND PAPER COMPANY for year ended Jan. 31—

	1916.	1915.	Decrease.
Net earnings..	863,008	833,304	400,305
Depr. & S. F..	239,256	248,255	8,998
Balance	124,052	585,049	400,306
Int. charges..	209,138	219,137	10,004
Balance	*84,480	365,912	450,392

*Deficit.

UNITED STATES SMELTING, REFINING, AND MINING for year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1914.	Increase.
Net earnings..	8,879,184	3,732,518	5,046,664
Depreciation, &c..	980,859	603,877	376,982
Balance	7,898,324	3,066,641	4,829,683
Int. charges..	900,000	240,000	
Balance	6,998,324	2,826,641	4,329,683

THIRD AVENUE for March—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	866,808	800,491	6,317
Net after taxes	226,785	210,048	16,737
Other income..	14,026	6,543	7,482
Total income..	240,809	216,589	24,220
Sur. aft. chgs.	10,931	4,230	18,711
9 mos. gross..	8,321,080	8,104,805	116,275
Net after taxes	2,476,008	2,379,481	96,578
Other income..	102,651	61,087	41,563
Total income..	2,578,660	2,440,619	138,193
Sur. aft. chgs.	414,780	332,451	82,419

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'16	100½	101¼	4.10
Argen. Govt.	Disc.	Feb. 21,'17	95¼	95⅝	5.15
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'17	101	101½	5.00
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	100⅞	101⅝	5.60
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100	100⅜	4.65
City of Q'b'c.	5	Apr., 1920	99⅝	100¼	4.90
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100⅜	100⅛	2.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	4.40
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	99⅞	99⅝	5.08
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1926	98⅛	98½	5.10
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1931	98⅛	98½	5.11
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	99½	99⅞	6.20
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	101½	102½	5.60
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100½	101½	4.00
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	100⅜	102	4.65
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅜	101¼	3.85
Swiss Govt.	6	Mar., 1916	99⅞	100⅛	4.80
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99⅝	100¼	4.90

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	101	101¼	4.12
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100¼	100⅜	2.00
Am. S. T. Co.	5	Jan. 15,'19	96½	98½	5.95
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.15
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100¼	101¼	3.45
A. V.R.L.& P.	5	July, 1919	91	95	6.35
*Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	100¼	100⅜	2.00
*Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	101¼	101½	2.00
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.50
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99½	100	5.00
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2, '24	102½	102⅝	5.40
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	103	104	3.50
†Ches. & O.	5	June, 1919	101¼	101¼	2.00
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sept., 1917	99⅞	100¼	4.90
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	98	98⅝	4.30
Chi. Elev.	5	July 1, '19	91	95	29.00
Cities Serv.	7	May, 1918	102	102½	5.70
¶Cons. Power.	6	May 1, '17	100¼	100½	3.00
Den. G. & El.	8	Apr., 1917	102	102⅝	3.25
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '17	98

PRICES STATIONARY IN COTTON MARKET

Public Favorably Inclined, but Purchasing Power Insufficient to Boost Rates.

EXPORT DEMAND SMALLER

Only 17,305 Bales Sent Abroad Yesterday, as Compared with 42,203 on April 28, 1915.

The cotton market continues in the same old rut with business largely restricted to professional trading. There is very little speculative short selling and the public seems gather favorably inclined toward the market. At the same time there is not enough purchasing power to bring about any advance in prices.

The cables were better than expected yesterday morning, and during the early trading the undertone of the local market was good, with some buying by spot interests. The market was about 5 points higher than the previous close and held a few points above the opening level during most of the day. During the late afternoon, however, there was some cotton for sale, and although offerings were not large, the pressure was sufficient to cause a decline of 7 to 9 points from the high of the day and closing prices were unchanged from those of the previous day to 2 points higher.

The weather in the belt was generally favorable, but from many sections there are complaints of too little sunshine, and temperatures for the last few days have been generally below normal. Although some reports state that there will be some replanting necessary, there is nothing bullish in the acreage outlook as everything points to a very much larger acreage than that of last season.

Domestic mills continue indifferent and the export demand is hardly as good as it was a few days ago. Exports yesterday were 17,305 bales, as compared with 42,203 bales for the same day last season. The local stock is largely of very desirable cotton and the holders of it are not pressing it for sale. Spot prices yesterday advanced 5 points to 12.20 for middling.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged. Houston, 5 points decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 5 points advance; 12.20 for middling. Futures closed steady.

	Prev.				Prev.
	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Year.
May	11.99	11.93	11.94	11.93	11.94
July	12.14	12.07	12.08	12.07	12.08
Oct.	12.31	12.22	12.23	12.22	12.24
Dec.	12.46	12.39	12.39	12.39	12.41
Jan.	12.54	12.44	12.47	12.45	12.48
March	12.68	12.60	12.60	12.62	12.63

Total port receipts, 22,092 bales; last week, 17,366 bales; last year, 35,223 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	5,632	3,899	7,107
New Orleans	1,897	11,819	8,990
Mobile	1	1,255	201
Savannah	2,245	1,553	3,102
Charleston	*24	80	995
Wilmington	1,000	250	2,000
Norfolk	2,002		6,028

*Fifty Bales.

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	227	577	815
Memphis	366		4,941
St. Louis	102	1,888	2,148
Houston	3,260	1,122	350

Exports, 17,305 bales; total thus far this season, 4,425,972 bales; total last season, 7,204,038 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

	Spots.	Stock.	Last Year.
Sales.			
1,000 Galveston	12.35	283,253	400,350
2,530 New Orleans	11.88	295,086	338,644
75 Mobile	11.81	27,002	24,040
382 Savannah	12.20	144,074	137,032
— Charleston	11½	66,824	64,716
— Wilmington	11½	53,123	42,125
700 Norfolk	11.88	97,161	84,473
1,340 Augusta	12.75	115,382	114,500
850 Memphis	12.25	149,720	140,334
St. Louis	12½	49,822	31,805
1,040 Houston	11.35	25,266	122,702

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 7 points advance, at 7.94d. Sales, 8,000 bales; receipts, 15,000 bales. American, 13,000 bales. Market closed steady.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., Ga., Fla., Ala. and Miss.—Fair Sat. and Sun. Light variable winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Sat.; Sun. cloudy; colder Sat. and warmer Sat., Sun. cloudy; moderate s. winds.

Ind.—Fair Sat., warmer in n.; Sun. cloudy and cooler; fresh s. winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy and warmer Sat.; Sun. unsettled and cooler; fresh s. shifting to n. w. winds Sat. night.

Upper Mich.—Rain and cooler Sat.; Sun. cloudy and colder; strong s. shifting to n. w. winds.

La., Ark., Okla., E. and W. Texas.—Fair and warmer Sat. and probably Sun.

Ill.—Fair and warmer Sat.; Sun. unsettled and warm, followed by cooler at night.

Mo.—Cloudy and warmer Sat. Sun. showers and cooler; fresh winds.

Wis.—Fair Sat., with warmer in e. and cooler in n. w.; Sun. unsettled, with probably showers and cooler; fresh winds.

Minn.—Showers and cooler Sat. Sun. unsettled and cooler; fresh winds, becoming n. w.

Iowa—Unsettled, with showers, Sun. and probably in w. Sat.; warmer in e. and cooler in n. w.; cooler Sun.; fresh winds.

N. Dak.—Unsettled Sat., with cooler in e. and s. and warmer in w. Sun. cloudy.

S. Dak.—Rain and cooler Sat. Sun. cloudy and cool.

Neb.—Showers Sat. or Sat. night and probably Sun.; cooler; fresh winds.

Kan.—Unsettled Sat., with warmer in e. and cooler in n. w. Sun. showers and cooler; fresh winds.

JAPAN REMAINS CALM.

Press Confident That Immigration Difficulty Will Be Arranged.

TOKIO, April 28.—Dispatches from America concerning Japan's protests against the Burnett Immigration bill receive prominence in the Japanese newspapers, but no anti-American sentiment has been expressed. The dominating note in the slight press comment is a calm confidence that the American legislators will not adopt a law unjust to Japan or offensive to Japanese dignity and honor.

The Japanese Government resents the proposal to enact into law the Root-Takahira agreement restricting immigration of Japanese laborers and also objects to a provision in the pending Immigration bill which by inference would classify Japanese with excluded Hindus. The Senate Immigration Committee yesterday agreed to modify the bill by eliminating reference to the Root-Takahira agreement.

Seeks Funds for Chinese Revolt.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 28.—Wong Sang a Chinese politician, has arrived here from Central America. He is endeavoring to raise funds in the Chinese community to bring about a change in the government of China. He is opposed to President Yuan Shi-Kai and says that his mission to Central America was successful.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Henry L. Servoss has been made Secretary of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company in place of Alexander Phillips, who resigned. John A. Hopper has been made manager of the Seventy-third Street branch, and Charles S. Andrews, Jr., assistant manager.

Hallgarten & Co. will deliver on Monday temporary certificates of the Guaranty Trust Company, exchangeable for Stulsberger & Sons Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds.

J. W. Lee, Jr., who succeeded his brother, Ivy Lee, a few years ago as publicity agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has resigned. His successor is George T. Harley, formerly an assistant in the department. Mr. Harley graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1902, and was engaged in newspaper work until two years ago, when he joined the Pennsylvania staff. W. M. Wentz, formerly information clerk in the publicity department, has been appointed assistant publicity agent.

GROWTH IN RAIL EARNINGS.

March Statements Show Great Gain in Trade of Carriers.

Additional earnings statements for the larger railroads in the month of March, which were issued yesterday, emphasized the great improvements in the position of the carriers brought about by industrial prosperity.

The Norfolk & Western, which increased its regular dividend from 6 to 7 per cent. and declared an extra payment of 1 per cent. this week, reported railway operating revenue for March of $5,050,000, an increase of $1,628,000, or 47 per cent. Operating expenses increased only $347,000, or 25 per cent., with the result that the net operating revenues showed a gain of 87 per cent. The surplus after the deduction of taxes and charges was $1,945,000, an increase of $812,000, or 139 per cent.

The Reading had gross receipts of $5,354,000, an increase of $1,337,000, equal to 33.4 per cent. The net earnings were $2,190,000, a gain of $803,000, or 70 per cent. The surplus for dividends for the month was $1,428,000, a gain of $903,000, equivalent to 172 per cent. For the nine months of the fiscal year the Reading's surplus was $9,735,000, a gain of $5,-018,000, equal to 104 per cent. The Norfolk & Western in nine months had a surplus of $14,811,000, an increase over last year of $7,760,000, or 110 per cent.

The Illinois Central's gross in March was $5,942,000, an increase of $840,000. Its net was $1,210,000, a gain of $250,000, or 26 per cent.

The Lackawanna reported gross earnings of $4,234,000, an increase of $1,084,-000, equal to 34 per cent. Net earnings were $1,545,000, an increase of $734,000, equal to 90 per cent.

The feature of nearly all of the recent earnings statements has been the success in keeping operating expenses down, so that a large share of the gain in revenues has been carried through to surplus. Several of the larger companies have achieved better results on this line than for many months past.

The Third Avenue Railway did a gross business last month of $860,000, an increase of $6,317. Its operating costs decreased $21,000, and the net income after all deductions for bond interest, rents, and sinking fund requirements amounted to $19,931. A year ago the surplus was only $4,220.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks Dun's Review says:

The best previous records of production and distribution, of earnings and wages, are steadily surpassed. Even after great expansion, legitimate enterprise shows continued augmentation, though various influences combine to hinder its growth. Consumptive requirements, however, are sustained in unprecedented volume, and industrial facilities, while constantly improved and increased, are inadequate to handle all the work there is to be done. A widening discrepancy between the contracts offered and those actually closed is noted in about every leading line, many manufacturers, either through inability or disinclination to further extend commitments, having turned considerable business away. That such facts appear, in spite of the pronounced rise in prices, is one of the most remarkable features of the times.

Marked expansion in bank clearings at all the principal cities of the United States continue to reflect the maintenance of active business generally in all parts of the country, the total this week amounting to $3,931,216,728, an increase of 35.1 per cent. as compared with the $2,910,166,688 of the same week last year.

Bradstreet's says:

Country-wide activity in wholesale as well as in jobbing lines continues, the increasing general political situation is deemed to be less serious, overwhelming activity is the dominant feature of leading industries is likely to remain so, in fact, until crop prospects shape up more clearly—and there is practically no sign of any material let-up soon coming to pass in either industrial or commercial channels.

Cannot Turn Out Novelties.

Although some of the houses catering to the women's wear manfacturing trade started out the season with a fair showing of novelties, many of these have had to be dropped. The reason has been that the dyes necessary to produce the fancy effects have not been available. In some of the patterns turned out, four or five colors were used, but the designs were discontinued when it developed that sufficient quantities of dyes could not be obtained to supply even a fair demand.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15¾	15¾	15¼	15¾
Atlantic Refining	665	675	660	670
Borne-Scrymser	315	330	315	330
Buckeye Pipe Line	94	96	94	96
Chesebrough Mfg.	950	1000	950	1000
Colonial Oil	170	180	170	180
Continental Oil	295	305	295	305
Crescent Pipe Line	40	42	40	42
Cumberland Pipe Line	95	99	96	99
Eureka Pipe Line	205	210	207	212
Galena Signal Oil	155	160	152	155
Galena Signal Oil pf.	143	148	143	148
Illinois Pipe Line	170	173	172	178
Indiana Pipe Line	95	98	95	98
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11⅞
National Transit	17	19	17	19
New York Transit	180	190	180	190
Northern Pipe Line	98	101	98	101
Ohio Oil	230	232	229	232
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	57	60	57	60
Pierce Oil, ex. 6s	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Pierce O. cv. 6s, 1924	83	85	83	85
Prairie Oil & Gas	408	412	408	413
Prairie Pipe Line	211	215	209	211
Solar Refining	285	295	285	295
Southern Pipe Line	195	200	192	198
South. Penn. Oil	348	351	345	350
So. West Penn	102	105	102	105
Standard Oil of Cal.	242	252	242	246
Standard Oil of Ind.	545	550	544	547
Standard Oil of Kan.	435	445	435	445
Standard Oil of Ky.	363	368	363	368
Standard Oil of N. J.	600	610	600	610
Standard Oil of N. Y.	521	524	521	524
Standard Oil of N. Y.	209	211	208	210
Standard Oil of Ohio	595	605	595	605
Swan & Finch	110	120	110	120
Union Tank	83	87	83	83
Vacuum Oil	239	242	238	242
Washington Oil	35	45	35	45

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
6s Sept., 1916	101	101¼	101¼	101¼
6s Sept., 1917	104¼	104¾	104¼	104¾
4½s June, 1965	106½	106⅞	106⅜	106⅝
4½s Mar., 1963	106½	106⅞	106½	106⅝
4½s Nov., 1957	106½	106⅞	106⅜	106⅝
4½s May, 1957	106½	106⅞	106⅜	107
4½s Nov., 1917	100¼		100¼	..
4½s May, 1917	100⅜		100⅜	..
4½s Apr., 1966, w. i.	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	103¼
4½s Mar., 1964	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
4½s Nov., 1962	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
4½s Sep., 1960	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
4½s Mar., '60, op. '30	102⅜	102⅝	102	102⅝
4s May, 1959	99⅛	100	99⅛	100
4s Nov., 1958	99⅛	100	99⅛	100
4s May, 1957	99⅛	100	99⅛	100
4s Nov., 1956	99⅛	100	99⅛	100
4s Nov., 1955	99⅛	100	99⅛	100
4s Nov., 1955	89½		89½	..
3½s Nov., 1954	89½	90½	89½	90½
3½s May, 1954	89¾	90½	89¾	90¾

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s June, 1916	2.80	..	2.80	..
4½s June, 1917	3.75	..	3.75	..
4½s 1918-1923	4.10	4.00	4.10	4.00
4½s 1924-1930	4.10	4.00	4.10	4.00
3½s 1950-1954	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s 1940-1950	4.05	4.00	4.05	3.95
3½s 1930-1940	4.05	4.00	4.05	4.00
3½s 1924-1930	4.05	4.00	4.05	4.00
3½s 1918-1924	4.10	4.00	4.10	4.00
3½s 1910-1918	4.05	..	3.95	..
3s 1940-1950	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3s 1918-1925	4.10	..	4.10	..
3s 1916-1918	3.95	..	3.95	..

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.01	Jacket Con.	.12
Con.	.01	Justice	.03
Andes	.06	Kentucky Con.	.01
Best & Belcher	.01	Mexican	.18
Bullion	.01	Occidental Con.	.70
Caledonia	.35	Ophir	.18
Chollar	.02	Potosi	.01
Confidence	.15	Sec. Belcher	.03
Con. Cal. & Va.	.09	Sierra Nevada	.18
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con.	.46
Gould & Curry	.02	Utah Con.	.01
Hale & Norcross	.03		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.97	D'field Daisy	.03
Halifax	.55	Florence	.40
Jim Butler	1.00	G'field Kewanas	.13
MacNamara	.13	G'field Merger	.12
Midway	.30	Jumbo Ext.	.74
Mizpah Ext.	.38	Lone Star	.04
Montana	.34	Red Lion	.25
North Star	.20	Silver Pick	.12
Rescue	.47	Spearhead	.07
Tonopah Ext.	5.50	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Tonopah Nevada	6.00	Big Jim	1.20
West End	.80	Man. Big Four	.11
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.19
Atlanta	.13	Nevada Packard	.45
Booth	.17	Rochester Mines	.03
C. O. D.	.04	Round Mountain	.70
Comb. Fraction	.09	White Caps	.24
D'field B. B.	.04		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'kpot	10½	11	Granite	67	70
Elkton	25	26	Isabella	19¾	20
El Paso	75	85	Jackpot	6	8
Findlay	4½	5	McKinney	72½	40
Golden Cy.	224	226	Portland	173	177
Gold Sov.	3¾	4½	Vindicator	250	259

SEES TRADE WAR WITH OLD WORLD

James A. Emery Says Peace in Europe Will Be Signal for Titanic Struggle.

WANTS CO-OPERATION HERE

Metal Trades Counsel Fears Trained Women Abroad and Management Made Efficient by War.

James A. Emery, counsel to the National Metal Trades Association, speaking yesterday at the closing session of the annual convention of the organization at the Hotel Astor, warned his hearers that peace in Europe would be the signal for a fierce economic struggle between the commercial and industrial forces of the Old World and the New. His theme was "Industrial Preparedness." The National Metal Trades Association, owing to the tension caused by war orders and other circumstances, had sixty-seven strikes in its membership in 1915, against only five in 1914. Owing to this circumstance, Mr. Emery devoted a good deal of attention in his address to the labor element in industry.

"I believe this nation faces war," said Mr. Emery. "Not a sanguinary contest between thundering cannon, but an economic contest between the commercial and industrial forces of the Old World and the New, a desperate contest of economic methods and organizations for the marketplaces of mankind a battle that began with the first traders and will continue as long as men produce more than they can consume.

"I fear we are permitting ourselves to be lulled into a sense of commercial security. The sunlight of a quick and astounding prosperity has dissipated the gloomy shadows that less than two years ago darkened our factory windows and cast black discouragement upon the anxious faces of an ever-increasing army of unemployed and an ever-enlarging body of workless manufacturers. Facing a continually increasing depression, the misfortunes of others suddenly re-energized our sickened industry. Locked in a death struggle and called upon overnight to organize a continent in arms, Europe reached to us for every necessity, almost without thought of its price. But this abnormal condition is to pass with the circumstances that brought it into being. Military peace in Europe will but renew with increased acuteness the pressure of economic necessity that is the primary cause of this titanic struggle."

The speaker gave it as his view that, if the war ended in Europe tomorrow, England would still be the carrying master of the world, with Germany a close second. He said the United States would still be compelled to rely on these two countries and follow trade routes of their designation to compete in the best markets. He continued:

"How shall we meet armies transformed into industrial organizations, unskilled labor raised to the zenith in capacity, women workers trained in large numbers to special dexterity and excellence, and management trained under the pressure of war and backed by a people drilled in self-sacrifice and self-denial to exercise in the arts of peace the virtues they have acquired in the discipline of war? Are we to meet this with high wage costs, short hours, and low efficiency, while they attack us armed with low wage costs, long hours, and high efficiency?

"Under these conditions you can well afford to raise wages to any level of increasing productive capacity, but you cannot shorten hours without making more difficult and more improbable your capacity to meet the economic readjustment that is as inevitable as peace."

"I sound no call for wage restrictions nor lengthened hours," he went on, but an appeal for employer and employe to face the future with clearness and understanding. The world contest of peace succeeding that of war will be fought with trained men in shops and commerce, as the present vast conflict is being fought by trained men who, to win, must have behind them superior calmness in shop and office. It is no hour for watered capital or watered labor, but for management trained to the moment and operatives conscious that harmonious co-operation and intelligent self-interest can alone insure the joint industrial success of employer and employe."

Following Mr. Emery's address the election of officers for the ensuing year took place. Those chosen were: President, W. H. Van Dervoort, East Moline, Ill.; first Vice President, George Mesta, Pittsburgh; second Vice President, J. W. Higgins, Worcester, Mass., and Treasurer, F. C. Caldwell, Chicago. Members selected to serve as Councilors included R. F. Tobin, Detroit; H. N. Covel, Brooklyn; Murray Shipley, Cincinnati; E. K. Jeffrey, Columbus, Ohio; H. P. Kennedy, New Haven; Theodore O. Viller, Milwaukee, and Herbert H. Rice, Indianapolis.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Various Provisions in the Tariff Schedules Passed On.

Merchandise invoiced as "boro-carbons," imported by William Larselere & Co., Philadelphia, was held dutiable yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers at the rate of one cent per pound under the provision in the present tariff for "manufactured emery." The board affirmed the Collector and overruled the claim that the material was free of duty under the provision for crude artificial abrasives.

It was brought out yesterday that Portugal is the only country in Europe paying a bounty upon the exportation of pulp wood. Testimony on this point developed from a protest by the Merchants' Importing Company of this city against the Collector's action in assessing a countervailing duty on printing paper coming from Belgium. The Collector took duty in the face of a statement upon the invoice that no bounty had been allowed on the wood pulp from which the paper was made. Judge Hay reversed the Custom House authorities in levying the extra duty, and directed a reliquidation of the entry.

The board, following a decision made some time ago in the so-called Wright & Graham case, took a large number of importers' protests relating to duty assessments on tea coverings from the files, and sustained the claims for free entry. Some of the importers placed in the way of getting refunds from the Government by this action were the American Shipping Company, T. D. Downing & Co., William A. Avis & Co., the J. D. Richardson Company, Wright & Graham Company, Carter, Macy & Co., A. H. Pedigrew, Southern Pacific Company, George S. Bush & Co., Inc., D. J. Hanscom, J. T. Steeb & Co., Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, A. L. Tasker, G. W. Sheldon & Co., A. C. Sherrard & Co., Haas-Baruch Company, Ridgway's, Inc., Peninsular Wholesale Grocery Company, Consolidated Tea Company and Newman Brothers.

Hadley & Chard were upheld in the contention that umbrella fabrics were properly dutiable at 30 per cent. as cloth composed in chief value of cotton. Appraiser Sague reported to the Collector that the goods were in principal value of silk, on this account the Collector levied 55 per cent. tax. A reliquidation was ordered.

Calhoun, Robbins & Co. lost in a controversy relating to the classification of goods invoiced as "white cotton elastic braids." They were returned by the Appraiser as "braids," and duty collected at the rate of 60 per cent. under the specific provision for "braids." While the importers admitted at the trial that the merchandise was braids, they contended that the goods were more specifically provided for at the rate of 25 per cent. under the provision for "fabrics with fast edges not exceeding 12 inches in width." Judge Howell, overruling the contention, said it was a well settled rule of construction that an ejusdem provision must prevail over words of general description.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market showed a reactionary tendency during the first part of the day and prices lost about a cent a bushel under liquidation prompted by more favorable weather conditions in the Northwest and some improvement in the nature of the crop advices generally. On the decline, however, there was sufficient buying to send prices above the final of Thursday, and at the close of the day the market was about steady, quotations ranging from ⅛c decline to ⅜c advance. In the local cash market No. 1 durum wheat was quoted at $1.28, No. 2 red, $1.30, and No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.30, all free on board, New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May			1.21½	1.21½	No.
July			1.22½		

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Year.
May	1.14	1.12½	1.13⅜	1.13¾	1.62
July	1.15⅝	1.13½	1.14⅜	1.14½	1.35½
Sept.	1.15	1.13⅛	1.14⅜	1.14	1.25

CORN.

The market was generally under Thursday's prices during the day, although it ruled quite steady at the decline in sympathy with a noon rally in wheat. Clear weather was reported over the belt, with fairly seasonal temperatures, cables were easier, and domestic cash demand light. Final prices showed ⅛c to ⅜c net loss. In the local market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted 90¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	76⅝	76¼	76½	76½	76½
July	76⅝	76¼	76¼	76¼	80
Sept.	76⅝	76¼	76¼	76¼	81

OATS.

The tendency in this market was also a little lower for a time, with prices about ⅛c net lower, owing to hedge sales against oats to arrive, and the fact that Canadian oats are being offered at the seaboard under domestic prices. Scattered May liquidation and improved weather also contributed depressing influences, but on the decline new buying was encountered and the loss regained, final prices being net unchanged. Cash oats in New York closed as follows: Standard, 50½@51¾c; No. 3 white, 49¾@50¼c; No. 4 white, 48¼@49¼c; fancy clipped white, 52¼@53¼c; ordinary clipped white, 49¼@51c, all elevator.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Last Year.
May	44½	44¼	44¼	44½	54¼
July	43	42¾	42¾	43	54⅝
September	39⅝	39¼	39⅝	39⅝	48¼

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was irregular, with frequent changes both ways under the influence of alternate profit taking and covering. At the close of the day the markets were all steady with pork showing the greatest gains. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 19,000; estimated for Saturday, 12,000. Kansas City received 4,000 and Omaha 8,400.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Year.
Lard—					
May	12.55	12.47	12.55	12.50	10.05
July	12.65	12.55	12.60	12.50	10.35
Ribs—					
May	12.65	12.52	12.60	12.65	10.22
July	12.72	12.65	12.70	12.67	10.60
Pork—					
May	23.95	23.40	23.75	24.50	17.57
July	23.75	23.30	23.60	23.35	18.12

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was moderately active, total sales amounting to 12,200 barrels, but price changes were somewhat irregular. There were tenders of about 1,500 barrels on May contract which caused more or less pressure in that position, but the later months were comparatively firm and final quotations ranged from 3 points decline to 9 points net advance. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	10.85	10.75	10.75	10.70
May	10.90	10.75	10.75@10.78	10.75
June	10.99	10.84	10.90@10.92	10.88
July	11.05	11.04	11.00@11.04	10.99
August	11.05	11.05	11.01@11.04	10.98
September	10.97	10.88	10.93@10.95	10.88
October	9.95	9.84	9.90@9.92	9.85
November	9.13	9.01	9.12@9.13	9.05
December	8.90	8.88	8.92@8.95	8.88

COFFEE.

The coffee market gave renewed evidences of reviving confidence and during yesterday's operations prices advanced to new high records for the season, exceeding the previous record made on April 11 by 3 to 5 points. The local spot market was firm at 9¾c for Rio 7s and 10½c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
April			8.40@8.43	8.34
May	8.41	8.35	8.40@8.43	8.34
June			8.40@8.43	8.34
July	8.50	8.45	8.49@8.50	8.42
August			8.52@8.54	8.46
September	8.59	8.52	8.56@8.58	8.50
October			8.60@8.62	8.53
November			8.64@8.66	8.58
December	8.69	8.65	8.68@8.70	8.63
January			8.73@8.75	8.68
February			8.78@8.80	8.74
March	8.85	8.82	8.83@8.85	8.80

SUGAR.

Futures have not been overactive and after opening 1 point higher to 4 points lower, with sales on the call 1,750 tons, the market, while maintaining a steady undertone, was not overaggressive and traders seemed to hesitate about following the advance further, and longs appeared willing to take profits. The market closed quiet, 3 to 6 points net lower, with sales for the day 7,150 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April			5.42@5.45	5.48
May			5.42@5.45	5.48
June	5.50	5.50	5.48@5.50	5.54
July	5.60	5.52	5.52@5.55	5.60
August			5.55@5.57	5.60
September	5.63	5.60	5.57@5.60	5.62
October	5.60	5.58	5.56@5.58	5.60
November			5.59@5.61	5.49
December	5.14	5.11	5.09@5.12	5.13
January	4.67	4.65	4.65@4.66	4.69
February			4.51@4.53	4.54
March			4.50@4.51	4.54

The local market for refined sugar was quiet and no important transactions were reported. Exporters were said to be in the market for May and June shipment, but it was said that refiners were pretty well sold up for deliveries during these two months and not inclined to make further commitments. Prices were firm and unchanged at $7.40 to $7.50 for fine granulated.

The local market for raw sugar was quiet, but the undertone was firm and holders were asking higher prices. Early in the day there was some sugar offered to close at 5½c, cost and freight, but before the close all these offerings were withdrawn and there was nothing available under 5¾c. Spot prices remained nominally unchanged at 6.46c for centrifugal, 6.09c for molasses, and 5¼c for Cubas, cost and freight.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,828 packages. Demand quite active, and stock is pouring out of first hands promptly at full late prices. Indeed, there is a little stronger feeling on the medium to prime grades, which are especially wanted by out-of-town trade. Only a little renovated here, and supplies of ladles and packing stock are still moving well. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 33¾c; higher scoring, 34@34½c; firsts, 32½@33¼c; seconds, 31¼@32c; thirds, 30@31c; creamery, held, 30@32½c; State dairy, finest, 32@32½c; fair to prime, 32@32½c; common to fair, 30@31½c; renovated, extras, 32@32½c; firsts, 31@31¾c; lower grades, 28½@30c; imitation creamery, firsts, 30@30½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 29½@29½c; seconds, 28@28½c; lower grades, 27@27½c; packing stock, current make, fine, 28c; No. 2, 27½c; lower grades, 26@27c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 18,530 cases. Trading was rather quiet and the market for ordinary qualities, including most of the Southerly receipts, is a little soft, with slightly easier prices accepted on average good lots. On strictly fine Western eggs the market is firm and values fully sustained. Dirties and checks held steady. Nearby white eggs without material change; much of the stock to go into cold storage relative for storage, and these sales range chiefly from 23½@24½c, not many good-sized lots exceeding 24c; smaller quantities of fancy selected goods sold to particular buyers at 24½@25c. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 23¾@24c; storage packed, firsts, 22½@23½c; regular packed, firsts, 21@22½c; seconds, 20¼@20½c; dirties, No. 1, 19¾@20c; No. 2 and poorer, 18½@19¼c; checks, good to choice, dry, 18½@19c; undergrades, 17@18c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 24@25c; ordinary to good, 23½@24c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 23½@24c. Western and Southern, gathered whites, 23½@23½c. State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 23½@24c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 22@22½c. Duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian Runner, 30@31c; Maryland and Baltimore, selected, 29@30c. Western and prime Southern, 23@27c; common to fair, Southern, 20@24c. Goose eggs, per dozen, 40@90c.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CLOTH SKIRTS JOBS.—Jobs of children's coats; jobs of children's dresses; jobs of ladies' coats, and jobs of taffeta petticoats; jobs of muslin underwear; quantity no object; spot cash. Ben F. Levis, Resident Buyer, 42 Madison Av. Madison Square 7197.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at Palm Beach and Fall samples; children's and misses' cloth and pile fabric coats. 127 West 26th, 7th floor.

PROMINENT jobbers looking at infants' and children's white and colored dresses for Fall; also middy blouses and rompers. Write for appointment. R 80 Times Annex.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

CLOTHS for sale; silk jersey, plain and striped, all shades; silk poplin, taffeta, and white chinchilla. 1,333 Broadway, entrance 36th St., 9th floor.

COATS.—To close out at reduced prices. Joe Korostoff, 30 W. 20th.

COATS AND SUITS, 1,000, to close out, very cheap. F. J. Gelfond & Co., 141 West 28th St.

CORDUROY, No. 613, Juilards white and colored, 36 inches; also No. 9,000, white Juilards, 36 inches; at low prices; telephone Madison Square 6443.

DRESSES.—Job of white dresses for sale cheap. Krohnen Dress Co., 34 West 18th.

DRESSES. Job of wash dresses at sacrifice. D. & E. Dress Co., 151 W. 25th St.

DYESTUFFS for sale, mostly direct colors; about one hundred lots; all full strength; ask for descriptive circular. New York Office, 43 Leonard St., Phone Franklin 126. Charles W. Becker, Commission Merchant, Amsterdam, N. Y.

FURS.—Resident buyers' attention; white fox cross fox, blue fox, animal scarfs, latest; sacrifice, 50 cents, dollar; furriers' rething; ready delivery. Daniel, 228 West 52d st.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Lowest prices; order now. Greeley 3500. 47 W. 34th, Suite 609.

SUITS.—1,200 cloth and taffeta; closing out; newest styles; greatly reduced prices. Louis Gin

PHONE CO. ADMITS OVERTIME CHARGE

Answering Lawyer's Complaint, Says Extra Tolls on Local Calls Have Been Assessed.

CALLED EVASION OF RATE

Ellison, Who Makes Accusation, Asserts Agent Confessed to an Attempt to "Put One Over."

The Public Service Commission has just received from the New York Telephone Company its answer to a complaint made by Mark H. Ellison, a lawyer, of 132 Nassau Street, that the telephone company had adopted a general policy of charging subscribers an extra call for more than five minutes' use of the telephone. The answer is a denial that such a policy has been put into operation, but it is admitted that this is done in what the company calls "two number" calls.

Mr. Ellison wrote the commission regarding the telephone company's action. "It is unjust to the public, particularly as it is being done without notice, and incidentally to make up the so-called reduction last July."

Following this complaint there was a conference in Mr. Ellison's office between the lawyer, W. I. Sweet, Assistant Chief of the Division of Telegraph and Telephones of the Public Service Commission, and a Mr. Pelz of the telephone company. Mr. Ellison said that, as a result of the conference, the representatives of the telephone company admitted that the company had tried to "put one over."

In the answer the New York Telephone Company explained that there was no intention of taking from the general class of subscribers the right of talking over the wire more than five minutes and that the charge was only to be made where it was necessary to compare the subscriber's record of calls with the company's. The term "two-number record" refers to the two operators who make the record. In that connection the answer said:

"The present practice further provides that during the period in which a special two-number record is kept of the calls sent from a subscriber's station for the purpose of comparing the records kept by the subscriber with those of the company the operator shall make a two-number ticket showing the actual time from the completion of the connection until the termination of the call, and that for every period of five minutes, or fraction thereof, shown on the ticket a call is charged against the subscriber's local message call.

"Since the receipt of this complaint this company has reconsidered its practice in so far as it relates to charging for overtime during the periods in which special two-number records are maintained, as a result of which it has decided to revise the practice so no overtime will be charged for a local message during such period."

It is the contention of Mr. Ellison that this answer is an evasion and that the subscriber is to be quietly deprived of the right exercised for years of having the privilege of more than five minutes' conversation for one call.

TRADE GRAIN FOR KITCHENS.

Canny Rumanians Drive Hard Bargain with the Krupps.

Details of how the Rumanian Government finally succeeded in obtaining 7,000 field kitchens for its army from the Krupp concern in exchange for 1,130 carloads of grain were recently published in the Viitorul of Bucharest and are summed up as follows in a dispatch printed in the North German Gazette:

"In the midst of efforts to provide the army with the field kitchens that had proved so useful in the campaign of 1913, the European war broke out. In order to supply the army with these kitchens quickly, a deal was closed on Oct. 15, 1914, providing for the delivery of 7,000 of these articles. In addition to arranging the price of the kitchens, the agreement provided that the contractor was to have the right to export grain at the price of 2,000 lei (about $400) a carload, a rate 200 or 300 lei higher than the prevailing price at that time.

"The field kitchens were ordered from Krupps at Berndorf, Austria, as the Rumanian military administration was well satisfied with the kitchens already delivered from there. The price for the first thousand was fixed at 310 lei each. The price of the remaining 6,000 was to be fixed later, in accordance with the fluctuations in the price of nickel. In April, 1915, Krupps demanded an increase of 400,000 lei in the price, which was agreed to by the Rumanian Ministry of Finance and turned into an order permitting the exportation of 480 carloads of grain during the time when the ban on the export of grain was lifted. All the 7,000 field kitchens arrived in excellent condition, and in return 1,130 carloads of grain were exported, upon which the export tax was paid in gold.

These field kitchens will take care of an army of 300,000 men. The War Department ordered 1,000 aluminium field kitchens at home, which also are good. How necessary it was to import kitchens in the meantime is shown by the fact that if the Rumanian Army had depended upon home production alone it would now have only 500 instead of 7,500."

DANES TO BAR FRUIT EXPORT

Must Do So to Get American Supplies Now Held in England.

LONDON, April 28.—Danish importers of American fruit, the only kind obtainable in Denmark until Autumn, have made strong representations to their Government in favor of a prohibition on all fruit exports from Denmark, says a dispatch to the Central News from Copenhagen today.

It is pointed out that enormous quantities of American fruit have been held up in England and that this will not be released unless the Danish Government prohibits fruit exportation, adds the dispatch. Negotiations to this end have been opened with the British Government.

An agreement has been reached between the Danish Chamber of Commerce and the British Government by which cablegrams from Denmark to the United States and England concerning business transacted in accordance with the Anglo-Danish agreement, are allowed to pass the British censorship without delay.

Italy to Regulate Prices.

ROME, April 28, (via Paris.)—A decree has been promulgated empowering the Government to fix maximum prices for the sale of all merchandise essential to the agricultural industry.

Red Cross Art Sale Nets £52,690.

LONDON, April 28.—At the conclusion of a fifteen-day sale of objects of art which had been presented to the British Red Cross £52,690 was realized, compared with £67,000 last year.

Wheel Chair War in Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 28.—The rolling chair barons are at war. The rate was cut without notice today from $1 to 50 cents. Visitors are benefiting by the scramble, which is expected to squeeze out the smaller owners, with the high city license and cost for the pushers.

CENTRE OF BUSINESS.

To rent in the Times Building, Times Square, a few suites for bankers and brokers, lawyers, physicians, and dentists, and several single rooms. Floor space of 3,750 feet to suit big corporation. Telephone 1,000 Bryant. Renting Room, 406.—Advt.

CHINESE CARPET FOR $450

The Top Price at Tiffany Sale—Brooklyn Art Museum a Buyer.

The first afternoon of the sale of the fine old Chinese rugs and carpets of the Tiffany Studios, which is closing out this department, brought $11,177 at the American Art Galleries yesterday. The highest price, $450, was paid by M. L. Jelleneck for No. 67 of the catalogue, a large dark blue carpet, 12 feet 9 inches by 11 feet 6 inches. The design was an all-over scroll of soft pink with circular flowers, the border of the same pink with a swastika fret in dark blue.

A. Augustus Healy, President of the Brooklyn Museum of Art, was a buyer, paying $250 for No. 69, an old Ming carpet, with pinkish brown ground and the design in shades of blue. An old Ming rug, No. 20, conventional design, of small lotus flowers in light blue and gold, went to Seaman, agent, for $270; Miss Van Vleck paid $175 for No. 29, an antique Turkestan silk rug with light red field; Mrs. R. Outerbridge gave $185 for No. 33, an old K'ang-hsi apricot rug, flowers and butterflies in light blue and yellow; R. G. Munroe paid $275 for No 38, an antique Chienlung rug, deep gold ground; John Fenyvari gave $210 for No. 42, an old K'angh K'ang-hsi rug, with interesting designs on brown apricot field.

Seaman gave $200 for No. 43, an outline scroll rug, and $370 for No. 46, a flame color square carpet, 9 feet 4 inches by 9 feet. To the same buyer went No. 53, a large lotus rug. No. 63, an old K'ang-hsi carpet with cool yellow field centre medallion and large blossoms and spray, went to Charles F. Stoddard for $290; No. 68, a pinkish copper carpet, Ming, went to Seaman for $340, and also to Seaman went No. 70, a large salmon pink carpet, 13½ feet square, for $410. A pair of Western Chinese rugs, a formal floral pattern in ivory, brown and light blue, on a pinkish rose ground, went to Mrs. R. Outerbridge for $400.

The sale will be concluded this afternoon.

Oshima Art Sale Yields $15,529.

A fine old temple jar of the K'ang-hsi period, with brilliant powder blue glaze and landscapes and figures in gold, No. 519, went to J. M. Elliott for $102.50 at the Oshima sale, which was concluded at the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms yesterday afternoon. A tall beaker of the same period, No. 513, powder blue touched with gold, went to Carvalier for $97.50; No. 510, a brilliant peacock blue glazed gallipot, K'ang-hsi, went to Fushima for $52.50; a globular-shaped jar of the same period, No. 511, fawn-colored crackle glaze, went to Mrs. Benjamin for $82.50, and Kaldenberg paid $52 for No. 517, a tall vase with mirror black glaze, K'ang-hsi.

The returns for the afternoon were $3,787, making a total for the sale of $15,529. The Countess del Drago was among the purchasers.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 28.—Forty corporations with aggregate capitalization of $1,264,100 were chartered today. They include:

Metropolitan By-Products Co., Inc., commodities, foodstuffs, drugs, agricultural products, refine fats, minerals; capital, no par value, carry on business with $480,000; R. J. Lyons, J. Kiernan, A. T. Jones, 19 Rich Av., Mt. Vernon.

The J. Y. J. Corp., drugs, chemicals, $150,000; J. Christie, M. Wagner, R. A. Watson, 600 West 140th St.

Hagstrom Mfg. Co., Inc., Oyster Bay, bolts, locks, keys, hardware, $100,000; J. W. Latting, L. Herman, C. J. Hagstrom, Glen Cove.

Kuttner & Siegel, Inc., Pleasantville, hosiery, underwear, knit goods, $100,000; A. S. and H. N. Kuttner, J. S. Siegel, 40 West 17th St.

Triangle Oil and Mineral Co., Inc., of New York, mining, metallurgical, oil, gas production, $100,000; H. H. Wolf, H. Reiser, M. L. Gerdine, 60 East St., Yonkers.

Photo Chrome Film Corp., motion picture, photographic, printing, publishing, $50,000; B. R. Elliott, S. M. Kelleher, T. F. MacMahon, 1,400 B'way.

Chemical Paper and Card Co., Inc., paper, cardboard, $50,000; D. L. and A. Greenbaum, 280 Fort Washington Av.

The Pecatonica Co., Inc., Albany, syrups, candy, confectionery, raw materials, nuts, fruits, $30,000; H. N. Walker, T. B. Chafee, G. J. North, 406 B'way.

The Inland Dredging Corp., Brooklyn, dredging, wrecking, $20,000; J. L. McPherson, F. A. and H. H. Finlay, 1,823 Voorhees Av., Brooklyn.

The Olean Natural Gas and Oil Co., Inc., Olean, mining, metallurgical, construction, foresters, lumbermen, $25,000; J. B. Gage, H. D. Hagedorn, G. H. Luther, Olean.

Henshaw Floral Co., Inc., florists, plows, harrows, agricultural tackage, refrigerating, $10,000; W. H. Ellerson, Ex. C. Worden, A. M. Henshaw, 127 West 28th St.

Morrey-Cole Co., Inc., Rochester, roofing, plumbing, hardware; H. F. Remington, W. J. Morrey, J. Cole, Rochester.

Harry Hale Realty Co., Inc., Troy, realty, agency, brokerage, managerial, $10,000; C. Fenyvessy, F. F. Pulver, H. Hall, 444 Ellicott Square, Buffalo.

A. and D. Cromwell Mfg. Co., Inc., sanitary, cleaning compounds, household supplies, petroleum, $10,000; F. Hoeing, R. A. Cromwell, G. P. Loterhand, 303 East 29th St.

Arthur Wax Co., Inc., ladies' wearing apparel, $10,000; P. Lesser, H. and S. Levinson, 133 West 140th St.

Naumer Repair and Maintenance Co., Inc., machinists, engineers, electricians, $10,000; H. F. Conard, E. M. Moritz, W. B. Frethewav, 51 Chambers St.

Julius Kohn & Co., Inc., umbrellas, parasols, canes, textiles, $10,000; J. and B. Kohn, 1 Hudson St., and 31 West 31st St.

Levant Export and Import Co., Inc., dairy products, coal, coke, wood, coffee, furniture, chemicals, liquors, $10,000; I. Covino, A. Tsakonas, A. Georgepoulos, 29 Broadway.

The Leader Realty Co., realty, brokerage, insurance, $6,000; A. J. Bruch, E. M. Souza, F. J. Felbel, 111 Broadway.

Presto Realty Corporation, builders, architects, brokers, contractors, operate apartment houses, $6,000; R. M., F. W., and O. C. Moore, 435 West 147th St.

Soiry Tile Mfg. Co., Inc., tile, granite, stone, building materials, pavements, $100,000; A. B. W. Hahn, H. Solan, R. F. Reilly, 15 Classon Av., Brooklyn.

Milton E. Davis, Inc., Canastota, meat, butcher, grocer, department store, $6,000; F. E., H. C., and M. E. Davis, Canastota.

K. & L. Leather Goods Co., Inc., leather, belting, pocketbooks, purses, $5,000; S. Wishnew, H. Bloom, 455 Vermont Av., Brooklyn.

Harris-Schwarz Co., Inc., cigars, tobacco products, $5,000; W. Stahle, E. L. Schwarz, C. A. Harris, 340 Clifton Place, Brooklyn.

Eric Lindahl, Inc., lumber, glass, metal, furniture, furniture manufacturing, $5,000; S. P. A. and E. Lirdahl, 356 49th St., Brooklyn.

E. G. Yerg Printing Co., Inc., $5,000; R. B., E. H., and E. G. Yerg, 650 Franklin Av., Nutley, N. J.

Rolina Film Corporation, motion pictures, films, $5,000; J. R. Rubin, M. A. Ritter, N. Rittenberg, 1,776 Vyse Av., Bronx.

Levine & Brill Co., Inc., Brooklyn, dolls, teddy bears, toy novelties, $5,000; B. Simon, M. Brill, J. Levine, 557 Sackman St., Brooklyn.

Authorization: Wood & Wolcott, Inc., Wilmington, Del., construction, contracting, $20,000; representative, Horace S. Gould, 37 Wall St., New York.

Capital Increases: American-La France Fire Engine Co., Inc., Elmira, $8,450,000 to $4,950,000; C. Ross Realty Co., Browns Station, $22,000 to $250,000; Neptune Realty Co., New Rochelle, $080,000 to $1,120,000; Robert Lurie & Co., Inc., Manhattan, $5,000 to $25,000; the Fordham Cornice Works, Inc., Bronx, $3,000 to $50,000; William E. White Co., Inc., New York $20,000 to $50,000; The Broadway and Forty-first Street Company, White Plains, $2,000 to $45,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Fischer Bros. & Clarke, Inc., Queens; Kemna Dry Goods Co., Brooklyn.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., April 28.—Charters filed:

The Patriot Film Corporation, manufacture motion-picture films of every kind and description, $1,000,000; Moses M. Eckteil, Edward B. Curtis, New York; James Lougue, Montclair, N. J.

American Savings Club Company, carry on business of soliciting patents, $1,000,000; Scott S. Baker, Clarence J. Jacobs, Harry W. Davis, Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Crater Gold Mining Company to carry on business of mining in all its branches, $500,000; James L. Hill, New York; J. J. Cushing, Salt Lake City, Utah; John B. Pinnery, Philip Giblin, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Mrs. Mary Starkey, Perry, Iowa.

Baker Parky Company, dealing in meat and butchers' supplies, $50,000; L. H. Guthier, Bamuel B. Sharp, H. A. Anderson.

United Coffee Growers' Corporation of Brazil filed change of name to United Coffee Growers' Corporation, New York.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 28.—Charters filed:

Carlson Coal Company, Kearny, deal in coal, coke, wood, hay and feed, $25,000; Frank Koch, Edward A. Strong, Jos. B. Hanna, W. and Abel Charles D. Williams, Daniel D. Bryan, John B. Thomson, all of Arlington.

John J. Smith, Inc., Newark, conduct an undertaking, burial, and funeral furnishing business, $25,000; John J. Smith, Charles F. Smith, William C. Clark, Newark.

Cullen & De Groot, Rutherford, deal in hardware, $25,000; Patrick J. Cullen, Julia A. Leist, John De Groot, Rutherford.

Mueller Motor Car Company, Jersey City, deal in automobiles, $25,000; Frank H. Mueller, August Mueller, Jr., and August Mueller, all of Jersey City.

$10,000,000 PAID FOR VAST OIL LANDS

John T. Milliken Sells Oklahoma Interests to the New Sinclair Corporation.

MADE OVER $9,000,000

Acquired Title When Partner Lost Heart at Losses in Beginning—Will Invest in Gold Mining.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 28.—After making more than $10,000,000 in the oil business, John T. Milliken announced tonight that the Sinclair Oil and Gas Corporation had paid him $9,500,000 in cash and $250,000 in stock for his oil lands in Oklahoma. He admitted tonight that the deal was closed, the cash being deposited in New York subject to check.

Mr. Milliken intends to employ this money in gold mining. He is sinking a shaft near Lead, South Dakota, at the southern end of the celebrated Homestake mine. "If we strike the vein there," he remarked, "we will hit $200,000,000 worth of gold."

Mr. Milliken today told the circumstances of his investment in the oil lands.

"As a friend of mine was prospecting at Cleveland, Okla.," he said. "Though he had plenty of money he wanted somebody to share his losses with him. We put $5,000 apiece into the ground without getting any oil and he concluded to let bad enough alone. I resolved to stay with the project, and I built the refinery to offset the losses of the drilling. It was at the start of the European war that I was induced to go into the project.

"The refinery paid, and then I bought a pipe line and kept adding to it. The pipe line paid, too. We struck oil finally at the Cleveland wells, and I acquired more good oil lands in the Cushing district. All the enterprises cooperated at earning profits.

"The Sinclair corporation got from me about 18,000 acres of oil titles and leases, in addition to the 165-mile pipe line and the refinery. It was an excellent buy for the Sinclair interests, as the properties are paying $300,000 a year."

John T. Milliken is a brother-in-law of Albert T. Patrick, the lawyer, who was convicted in March, 1902, of the murder of William Marsh Rice, his client, and who was pardoned in November of 1912 by Governor Dix, after his death sentence had been commuted in 1906 by Governor Higgins to life imprisonment in Sing Sing. Mr. Milliken supplied the funds for the ten years' fight for Patrick's release. It was estimated that he spent more than $150,000 to obtain his brother-in-law's freedom.

Patrick was convicted on the testimony of Charles F. Jones, Mr. Rice's valet. Jones testified that he poisoned the aged millionaire at the instigation of Patrick. The State charged that Patrick had plotted to get the estate of his client. Mr. Milliken, in standing by Patrick, said that he was convinced Mr. Rice had died a natural death and that his will favoring Patrick was genuine. He announced at the time Patrick was freed by Governor Dix that the pardoned man would go West and gather evidence to prove his innocence.

Garrison Argues for Ream.

Special to The New York Times.

AMSTERDAM, April 28.—Eleanor P. Davidson's fight to have the annulment of her marriage to Louis Marshall Ream set aside on the ground of fraud was continued in Supreme Court here today. Ex-Secretary of War Garrison, chief counsel for the defense, finished his argument late this afternoon. Justice Borst reserved decision. Briefs will be submitted. Mr. Garrison attacked the former actress's testimony and pointed out alleged discrepancies.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(c) This character means (cross) or *against.*

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Frederick W. Longfellow of New York City was admitted to practice

352—The Levindale Lead and Zinc Mining Co. et al. v. C. Coleman.—Leave granted to file reply brief herein on motion of counsel for plaintiffs.

(Original)—Ex parte in the matter of Elbert R. Robinson, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition submitted for petitioner.

370—J. F. Thrift, Controller of the City of Baltimore, v. P. D. Laird.—Dismissed, with costs.

320—B. S. Stowe, trustee, &c., v. S. G. Harvey.—Argument continued.

333—The First National Bank of Defiance v. W. A. Kohnast et al.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until Monday.

Call for May 1: Nos. 333, 335, 341, 344, 345, 347, 348, 351, 272, and 16, original.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—First Department. DECISIONS.

Re Sigmund J. Selebler as exr.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

The People, &c., respt., v. L. Strudler & Sons, Inc., appts.; same v. same—Judgments affirmed. No opinion. Orders filed.

Corporation of the Fine Arts Building, appit. v. William F. Connor et al, respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Bernard L. O'Donnell, appit. v. Joseph V. Neyrouse et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Smith, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Hugo Oppenheimer et al., respts., v. Sicilian Asphalt Paving Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

The People, &c., respt. v. Pasquale Milone, impld., appit.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

Albert B. Gross et al., applts., v. Philip Henochstein, respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Fannie Lowitz, as admx., respt., v. Jacob Okin, applt.—Judgment and order reserved, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs, on the authority of Kellogg v. Charity Foundation Co., (203 N. Y., 101). Order filed.

Frederick Edelstein, applt., v. Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R. Co., respt.—Judgment and orders affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Clarke, P. J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Clara G. Clark, respt., v. Carrie B. Fuyon, impld., appit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Emanuel Hertz, respt., v. George A. Wheelock, appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Maiden Lane Realty Co., respt., v. Andrew J. Robinson Co., appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Gesine Schenker, respt., v. Henry Doscher et al., appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to defendants to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Same v. same.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Richmond Assets Collecting Co., appit., v. Maurice M. Sternberger, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Isaac Polstein, appit., v. General Accident, Fire & Life Insurance Corpn., respt.—Determination and judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Charlotte Andrews, an inf't, respt., v. James C. Fargo, as Pres't &c., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

The People, &c., respts., v. Max Minsky, appit.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

Samuel U. Tilton et al., respts., v. Putnam-Hooker Company, appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

John W. Sterling, as trustee, respt., v. Walter A. Pelle, impld., appit.—Orders affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements and stay vacated. No opinion. Order filed.

William A. Wheeler applt., v. Michael F. Blake et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Alexander Herz, appit., v. Simon Custen et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Re Edward J. Knapp.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Edward Walsh et al., respts., v. East River Savings Institution, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Elizabeth Agminas, applt., v. Wilkes-Barre Colliery Co., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Marion J. Barkley, appit., v. J. Fred Pierson, Jr., et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Re Uvalde Contracting Co., applt., v. Douglas Mathewson et al., respts.; same v. same.—Orders affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Orders filed.

Gertrude Gottacho, respt., v. Louis Burger et al., appits.—Orders affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Nicholas Power Co. v. Samuel Stern, impld., appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Morton H. Meinhard, respt., v. Alda Heidelberg appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Richard M. Dorsey, respt., v. Houlder, Weir & Boyd, General Petroleum Co., appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Cora A. Stringer appit., v. People's Vaudeville Co., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

In Cristobal N. Madan, decd.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Virginia Kendall, respt., v. Frederick Schnaufer, appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Samuel Green, an inf., respt., v. Mark Rosenthal et al., appits.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Frank I. Whitcomb v. Nelson B. Burr.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Henrietta Michaelis v. Dry Dock Savings Inst. et al.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied on condition stated in order. Order filed.

John C. Ostrander, as admr., v. Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation. Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs unless appellant complies with terms stated in order. Order filed.

Anna Jacobson v. Ignatz Jacobson. (Max Brown, applt.)—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Same v. same. (Max Brown, applt.)—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Louis Meisel v. Minassi I. Schwarzstein et al.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, without costs. Order filed.

Julius Kramer et al. v. Benjamin Fleischer. —Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Peter Duffy v. Charles L. Ament.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied. Memorandum per curiam. Order filed.

Mary A. Williams et al. v. Sarah A. Donovan, impld., &c.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied. Order filed.

Arthur Warriner v. the Hocking Valley Railway Co.—Motion granted; questions certified. Order filed.

Daniel E. Pomeroy et al. v. same.—Motion granted; questions certified. Order filed.

J. W. Cushman & Co. v. Edward Ballow & Co., Inc.—Application granted. Order signed.

Ignatz J. Aymar v. Samuel J. Bloomingdale et al.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Max Kleinman v. Henry Kupfer & Co., Inc.—Application granted. Order signed.

Standard Scale & Supply Co. v. City of New York.—Application granted. Order signed.

Joseph W. Jacobs v. American Play Co. et al.—Motion granted; question certified. Order filed.

James P. J. Morris v. Henry G. May.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Walter C. Low, as trustee, &c., v. Richard H. Swartwout et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Olive A. Billard v. City of New York et al. —Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

L. Meisel & Co. v. National Jewelers' Board of Trade.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Edward J. Walsh v. Mississippi Glass Co. et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Edward McElroy v. Floral Park Villa Co.—Motion for stay granted pending determination of appeal. Settle order on notice.

Barnet Feinstein v. Max Schwartz et al.—Motion for stay granted on condition that defendants give an undertaking in the sum of $2,000 and that the appeal be prosecuted expeditiously. Settle order on notice.

Nicholas Power Co. v. Herman H. Gidden et al.—Motion denied. Order filed.

Nat. Nassau Bank of N. Y. v. James C. Cleary.—Motion granted. Order filed.

Max Posner v. Kurzrok Bros. Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Re Charles H. Herbst.—Application granted. Settle order on notice.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Bijur, J. Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Smith, J. Ex parte business.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J. Ryan< McPartland—Samuel Strasbourger.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Frank Seely<Edward L. Larkin—Hugo Eicha. Impld., appit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—French Evangelical Church<Mary T McQuaid—Mortimer B Bernstein. Julius Mautner<Max Thorn—Harold H Porter. Myron L Borg<Fleischman Realty Co—Arthur W Gleadrich. Margaret L V Wagner<Wolf Realty Co—Isidor Wasservogel. Robert W Davison<Samuel L Conwall—Walter Wile. George O Merz< Elizabeth Muller—Roy W Robinson. Carl M Owen<Amalie Cohn—William Weiss. Johanne C Neumann<William Hayde—John L Bernstein. Mutual Life Ins Co<Michael Brigante Co—Abram Ellenbogan.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (CHAMBERS)—Mullan, J. —At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (CHAMBERS)—Gibbs, J.— Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Blauvelt< Utility Realty Co.—John T. Martin. Marshall<Hearman—Matthew C. Griffin. French <Cummings—Samuel W. Levine.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Louis Silverman<Hibbard Holding Co. — Herman Knobloch. Solomon S. Marx<H. M. Weill Co. (2)—George Price. Frederick J. Krauth <Edward J. Reilley—Frederick J. Krauth. Clara de Hirsch Home, &c.<Samuel Marcus—William A. Cokeley. Jennie K. Stiefel<Wendover-Bronx Co.—Eugene L. Brisach.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

88 New York, at Liverpool, April 28.
88 Panaman, at Montevideo, April 26.
88 Eureka, at Africa, April 27.
88 Louisiana, at Copenhagen, April 25.
88 Buyo Maru, at Table Bay, April 24.
88 Gargoyle, at Alexandria, April 24.
88 Aboukir, at Callao, April 26.
88 Avelenges, at St. Michaels, April 26.
88 Chimu, at Arica, April 26.
88 Metford Hall, at Manchester, April 26.
88 Giuseppe Verdi, at St. Michaels, April 26.
88 Kirkcowald, at Marseilles, April 21.
88 Nigaristan, at Shimonoseki, April 27.
88 Oscar II., at Copenhagen, April 25.
88 Barendrecht, at Seville, April 22.
88 Lennox, at Pauillac, April 22.
88 Ile de la Reunion, at Marseilles, April 21.
88 Trafalgar, at Lisbon, April 20.

Sailed.

88 Finland, from Liverpool, April 26.
88 Baltic, from Liverpool, April 26.
88 Indrasamha, from Cape Town, April 26.
88 La Coq, from Rouen, April 26.
88 Hyrcan, from Table Bay, April 26.
88 Acre, from Pernambuco, April 27.
88 Pengreep, from Las Palmas, April 25.
88 Netherby Hall, from Shanghai, April 25.
88 United States, from Kahului, April 22.
88 Taormina, from Genoa, April 25.
88 Gardefee, from Cardiff, April 26.
88 Majoren, from Blyth, April 26.
88 Patroclus, from Batavia, April 28.
88 Berwick Dale, from London, April 28.
88 Lincolnshire, from Barry, April 27.
88 City of Lincoln, from Sabang, April 23.
88 Ardgowan, from Havre, April 23.
88 Regina d'Italia, from Naples, April 21.

Passed.

88 Narcis, New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.
88 Ville de Paris, New York for Marseilles, passed Gibraltar.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Chinese Shanghai, March 27, and Yokohama, April 11—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Anyo Maru, were dispatched east on April 25, and are due in New York today.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, April 1; Hongkong, April 8; Shanghai, April 8, and Yokohama, April 14—which arrived per steamer Japan, were dispatched east from Seattle on April 26, and are due in New York on the morning of Monday, May 1.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. April 29, 88 St. Louis.

France—Close at 6 A. M. April 29, 88 Rochambeau.

Belgium—Service suspended.

Liberia—No sailing at present.

Netherlands—Service suspended.

Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.

Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 8:30 A. M. April 29, 88 Tanaford.

Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. April 29, 88 Verona.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..4:57|Sun sets..6:49|Moon rises..3:17

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:20	5:40	11:33	12:00
Governors Island	6:00	6:28	12:12	12:00
Hell Gate	8:06	8:34	1:38	1:53

Arrived—Friday, April 28.

SS Alexandra, Shields, April 7.
SS Alfonso, Cadiz, April 18.
SS Andree, West Hartlepool, April 9.
SS Anna, Macoris, April 17.
SS Bayamon, San Juan, April 19.
SS Carolina, Lisbon, April 12.
SS Concho, Key West, April 25.
SS Catherine Cuneo, Jamaica, April 28.
SS Hermion, Philadelphia, April 26.
SS Oswald, Lisbon, April 8.
SS Pennsylvanian, Philadelphia, April 28.
SS P. F. Hendrik, Curacao, April 19.
SS Queen Elizabeth, Boston, April 26.
SS RockLight, Birkenhead, April 3.
SS Siberia, London, April 18.
SS Tuscan Prince, Boston, April 26.
SS Ville du Havre, Marseilles, April 7.
SS Westerdyk, Rotterdam, April 15.
SS Floriston, Norfolk, April 27.
SS Camaguey, Manzanillo, April 22.
SS Loviand, Preston, April 22.
SS Oreland, Bordeaux, April 9.
SS Danta, Boston, April 18.
SS Cuthbert, Liverpool, April 11.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Celtic	Liverpool	April 20
Edith Cavell	Fowey	April 11
Laura Maersk	Palermo	April 9
Pannonia	Liverpool	April 17
Cornelia	Rotterdam	April 10
Zealandia	Algiers	April 13
Lockaley	Oran	April 8
Barendrecht	Barcelona	April 12
Socony	Port Arthur	April 20
City of Montgomery	Savannah	April 26

DUE TOMORROW.

Begonia	Liverpool	April 15
Clitton	Havre	April 15
Strathspey	Havre	April 14
Esperanza	Vera Cruz	April 22
Stephan	Para	April 19
Caserta	Naples	April 16
Welsh Prince	Barbados	April 17
Portland	La Pallice	April 16

DUE MONDAY.

Espagne	Bordeaux	April 23
Ville du Tamative	Marseilles	April 16
Ben Nevis	Bordeaux	April 19
M. I. Mandal	Ayr	April 13
Sangstind	Algiers	April 12
Valeris	London	April 16
Tenadores	Port Limon	April 23
Brazos	San Juan	April 28
Morro Castle	Havana	April 27
Sixaola	Santiago	April 28
Bermudian	Bermuda	April 20

DUE TUESDAY.

Tuscania	Liverpool	April 24
Ryndam	Falmouth	April 23
Patria	Oran	April 23
Anglo-Saxon	St. Nazaire	April 18
Medina	Galveston	April 26
El Dia	Galveston	April 26
St. Stephan	London	April 18
Menalaus	Piraeus	April 13
Barvean	Kirkwall	April 18
Kansas City	Bristol	April 15
Stephan	London	April 18
Georgia	Port Arthur	April 24
City of Columbus	Savannah	April 29

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Duca di Genova	Naples	April 19
City of Norwich	Liverpool	April 19
Inveran	Bordeaux	April 16
Communipaw	Copenhagen	April 16
St. Ursula	Genoa	April 13
Arnoy	Marseilles	April 16
Munamar	Antilla	April 27

DUE THURSDAY.

Voltaire	Liverpool	April 21
Pythia	London	April 19
Santa Marta	Santa Marta	April 24
Advance	Cristobal	April 27
City of Montgomery	Savannah	April 21

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Calamares, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vauban,

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Old Yale Club Property on West Forty-fourth Street Under Option to Downtown Club—Charles M. MacNeill to Build $340,000 Dwelling on Plot Purchased from Andrew Carnegie.

An option has been obtained on the old Yale Club property at 30 and 32 West Forty-fourth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, by a club situated farther downtown and which has been considering for some time the necessity of moving to the uptown club centre. The building is admirably adapted for club uses, being eleven stories high, with ample facilities for all club purposes and containing a large number of sleeping rooms. It covers a plot 11.6 by 100.5 on the south side of the street, and was only left by the Yale Club members a few months ago for their new home on Vanderbilt Avenue and Forty-fourth Street owing to the need for larger quarters.

The property was assessed last year for $390,000, of which $190,000 represents land value. It is opposite the New York Yacht Club and on the west is the Phi Gamma Delta Club. Mortimer N. Buckner, Treasurer of the Yale Club, said that the option has been given to May 20. He would not mention the club which is considering the purchase.

The Columbia University Club on the south side of Gramercy Park has been desirous for some time of obtaining an uptown home. The Princeton Club, on the north side of the square has just decided to buy the northeast corner of Park Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street for a new building and the removal of that club has influenced to a considerable degree the desire of the Columbia members to move to the club centre.

C. M. MacNeill to Build $340,000 Dwelling on Carnegie Plot.

Plans were filed yesterday for the construction of a five-story private dwelling for Charles M. MacNeill, President of the Utah Copper Company, on the north side of Ninety-first Street, thirty-six feet west of Madison Avenue. Mr. MacNeill purchased the plot last January from Andrew Carnegie, it being part of the property bought by Mr. Carnegie for protection when he erected his Fifth Avenue mansion. Mr. MacNeill's new residence will have a frontage of thirty-nine feet and a depth of 100.5 feet, with a façade of limestone and marble in the Colonial design ornamented with four Corinthian columns at the second and third stories, and a balustrade at the fourth floor.

In the basement will be a dining room facing an open garden. The first floor will have a dining room, reception room, the entrance lobby and a grand circular staircase extending to the top floor.

The second floor will contain a library, writing room, salon and a conservatory. The third floor will be occupied by the owner's bedrooms, and the fourth floor will contain the guests' rooms, and the fifth floor the servants' quarters. Frederick Sterner, the architect, has estimated the cost at $340,000.

Gramercy Park Lease for Studios.

In the old Gramercy Park district the five-story residence at 135 East Twenty-first Street, at the north end of the square, has been leased through the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company for the estate of Eugene A. Hoffman to a syndicate known as the 135 East Twenty-first Street Realty Company. The building covers a plot fronting 27 feet by 98.9. It will be altered into studio apartments for occupancy in October.

Harlem Dwelling Sold.

Goodwin & Goodwin sold for M. L. Oak the three-story and-basement dwelling, 142 West 119th Street; on lot 20 by 100.11, to Charles P. Pfaltz. The sellers recently purchased this property from the United States Trust Company as trustee.

A Manhattan-Bronx Trade.

Cahn & Pittman sold to Gustav A. Kerker the newly completed taxpayer on the southwest corner of Tremont and Morris Avenues, consisting of seven stores, and have taken in part payment the three-story Queen Anne dwelling known as 115 Manhattan Avenue, Manhattan. Charles F. Kohler & Co. and Arnold, Byrne & Baumann negotiated the trade.

Investors Buying Tenements.

Fred B. Stix sold to an investing client of L. J. Phillips & Co. 36 East Seventh Street, a six-story tenement, on a lot 24.6 by 90.10.

The Hanford Realty Company sold 314 East Twenty-sixth Street, a four-story tenement, on a lot 25 by 98.9, to James J. Mooney, who owns 316 and 318, adjoining, and now controls a plot with a frontage of 75 feet.

Bronx Sales.

Charles S. Kohler in conjunction with Arnold, Byrne & Bauman sold for Cahn & Pittman, the one-story taxpayer on the southwest corner of Tremont and Morris Avenues, built on a plot 31 by 85 by 64 by 104. The buyer is an investor.

W. E. & W. I. Brown, Inc., have sold for the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, a plot on the east side of Webster Avenue, 279 feet south of Gun Hill Road, 55 by 84, to an investor, who will improve the property.

The 176th Street-Jerome Avenue Company purchased from Martin B. Cohen the plot, 205.10 by 194.6 by 200, the entire block front on the south side of 176th Street, between Jerome and Townsend Avenues, which will be improved with five-story apartment houses.

Brooklyn.

John H. Neary has sold to a client of E. J. Thompson 181 and 183 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, a three-story building on a plot 47.8 by 81.

B. F. Newman sold the six-family brick flat 169 Fifteenth Street, near Fifth Avenue, on lot 25 by 100, for Marguerite Deyo to an investor.

Howard C. Pyle & Co. sold the four-story brick dwelling 111 Pierrepont Street, on the northwesterly corner of Monroe Place, 40 by 100, for Mary L. Wetmore to a physician for occupancy. Also the premises 836 Union Street, near Eighth Avenue, a three-story brownstone dwelling, for Anna T. Bogue to an investor.

The former home of the late ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren, at 405 Clinton Avenue, between Greene and Gates Avenues, has been purchased by M. L. Bowden. The house has an area of 23 by 80 feet, situated in the centre of a plot 40 by 200 feet, extending back to Waverly Avenue. In part payment the Schieren estate takes the dwelling at 259 Hancock Street.

Long Island.

William S. Devery has taken title to the valuable parcel 100 by 146 at the corner of Kensington Gardens and Westbourne Boulevard, Far Rockaway. He gave mortgages aggregating $15,000 on the property.

Andrew Weissenberger has purchased the property on the north side of Palmetto Street west of Fresh Pond Road, Glendale, with a frontage of 80 feet on Fresh Pond Road and a depth of 100 feet.

The Meister Builders have sold a plot 80 by 100 on Beach Forty-third Street, Edgemere, to A. Stadtmuller.

R. L. Kilby has sold to George W. Jones of Brooklyn a Dutch Colonial house occupying a plot 80 by 100 on the corner of Caxton Avenue and Rutland Street, Addisleigh, St. Albans.

New Jersey.

D. S. Goss & Son sold 38 Hawthorne Street, Rutherford, N. J., for Eliza Savage of Jersey City to Cornelius Campbell of Passaic, old house; also 39 Myrtle Street, Carleton Terrace, to H. M. Applegate of East Rutherford.

The Frank Hughes-Taylor Company has sold for cash for the North End Realty Company a plot 55 feet front on the south side of Marion Road, Montclair, by 150 feet deep, to Allison P. Clark, contractor, who will immediately improve the same with a residence costing $7,000.

Westchester County.

Heckscher & de Saulles have sold for James D. Foot to Seavey Battelle an additional piece of about an acre, adjoining his recent purchase, at Rye, N. Y.

The Scarsdale Estates sold two plots, consisting of about three acres, on Relmer Road in the Murray Hill section of Scarsdale, to Diedrich Griestede.

Commercial Leases.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased at 1,888 Broadway the store and basement to the Garland Automobile Company for the estate of C. F. Hoffman for a term of years.

George W. Bretzell has leased for the New York Telephone Company the buildings at 119 and 121 East 124th Street.

Samuel H. Martin has leased for the Campion estate the salesroom at 1,804 Broadway to the Bard Ring Sales Company.

Ames & Co. have rented for Theresa Blumenthal and Hedwig Anspacher the store at 346 West Fifty-second Street to Bernard Runge for a retail grocery and the store at 352 West Thirty-ninth Street to John Carlton.

Bastine & Co. have leased the store and basement of 53 East Eleventh Street to Joseph Reichbach.

William D. Bloodgood & Co., Inc., have leased the four-story factory building located on the northeast corner of Vernon and Nott Avenues, Long Island City, to the Organic Salt and Acid Company, for the manufacture of chemicals.

Realty Notes.

The New York Title Insurance Company has made the West 183d Street Building Company a building loan of $50,000 on the five-story apartment house it is erecting on the west side of Loring Place, 350 feet north of 183d Street.

The contract for the construction of an eleven-story building for Abercrombie & Fitch at the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street has been awarded to the Pittsburgh Building Company of New York and Pittsburgh. Starrett & Van Vleck, architects, designed this building, which will cost about $600,000.

Justice Mullan of the Supreme Court has named Arthur C. Sheridan receiver of 859 Jackson Avenue, pending foreclosure proceedings.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Broadway, 5,222, e s, 40 ft s of 220th St, 20x85, four-story tenement and store; Granville Beals et al., executors, against Park Mortgage Co. et al, trustees; Roe & Hayes, attorneys; Timothy A. Leary, referee; due on judgment, $11,135.64; taxes, &c., $1,725; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

2d Av, 1,003, w s, 25.11 ft n of 59th St, 25x79, five-story brick tenement and stores; adjourned to May 12.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Findlay Av, 1,084, s e corner of 166th St, 0x20.1 x38.11x100.1, five-story tenement and stores; also 1969th St, 358 East, s w corner of Teller Av, 100.1x32.2, five-story tenement; Accident and Liability Co. against Manhattan Island Realty Co. et al; James B. Henry, attorney; Edward G. Dowling, referee; due on judgment, $102,265; taxes, &c., $449.41; to the plaintiff for $105,000.

3d Av, 2,407, w s, 75.8 ft n of 130th St, 24.5x98.5x24.3x99.4, three-story tenement and store; City Real Estate Co. against Joseph Lilienthal et al; Harold Swain, attorney; Leslie S. Lockhart, referee; due on judgment, $8,808.53; taxes, &c., $98.35; to the plaintiff for $8,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

River Av, e s, 39.96 ft n of 182d St, for two five-story brick tenements, 45x87.6; Building Corporation, Samuel Garry, 836 Westchester Av, President, owner; William Koppe, 830 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $70,000.

Grand Concourse, n w corner of 192d St, for two five-story brick tenements, 50x100 and 65x100; 1733 Street Realty Co., Aaron Miller, 372 East 149th St, President, owner; Kreymborg Architect Co., 1,029 East 163d St, architect; cost, $120,000.

Davidson Av, n w corner of Fordham Road, for a one-story brick moving-picture theatre and store, 117.5x63.10; Crescent Holding Co., Irving Judis, 7 East 42d St, President, owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 303 5th Av, architects; cost, $10,000.

91st St, s s, 306.8 ft e of Madison Av, for a five-story dwelling, 39x100.8; C. M. MacNeill, 25 Broad St, owner; F. Sterner, 154 East 63d St, architect; cost, $340,000.

Broadway, 463, for a one-story frame shed, 17x27x33; Emelie Mary E. Van Aulen, 266 Lafayette St, owner; L. A. Shelnart, 194 Bowery, architect; cost, $200.

Alterations.

(Items under $5,000 omitted.)

Hudson St, n e corner of 14th St, to a three-story store, 20x80; Joseph D. Av and 13th St, owners; J. S. Maher, 431 West 14th St, architect; cost, $30,000.

118th St, 365 and 367 West, to a seven-story triple apartment; Menorah Realty Co., 15 East 128th St, owner; O. L. Spannhake, 13 Park Row, architect; cost, $6,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, APRIL 28.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

WADSWORTH AV, n e c of 180th St, 179.7 o s s of 190th St x 100; Gertie A. Gorman to Wadsworth Association, Inc., 56 West 45th St, mtg $55,000, April 27; attorneys, Title Guarantee Co. $100

WEST BROADWAY, 361, s e corner of Broome St, 409, 64.3x20.10; Walter P. Pendleton et al. to Otto L. Arps, 960A Lafayette Av, Brooklyn. April 27; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

8D AV, 400 w s, 24.8x120; Ella L. Hawkins to Arthur G. Chase, 1,016 East Water St, Syracuse, N. Y., mtg $14,000, April 26; attorney, Howard A. Sperry, 55 Liberty St.

17TH ST, 319 East, n s, 412 ft w of 1st Av, 26x100; Pietro Alvino to the Hannah Lavanburg Homes, 310 East 44th St, mtg $22,000, April 27; attorney, Title Guarantee Co. $160

22D ST, n s, 243.9 ft e of 8th Av, 18.9x98.9; Henry L. Goodwin to Leah Josephson, 1,009 Kelly St, Bronx, quitclaim, April 15; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co. $100

Broadway

26TH ST, 314 East, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98.9; Hanford Realty Corp. to Jas. J. Mooney, Jr., 313-315 East 27th St, April 14; attorney, Title Guarantee Co. $100

111TH ST, 213 and 215 West, n s, 200 ft w of 7th Av, 50x100.11; Charles P. Robinson, referee, to United States Trust Co., trustee, 45 Wall St, foreclosure April 26, 1916, April 27; attorney, Wilson M. Powell, 7 Wall St. $50,000

112TH ST, 119 East, n s, 215 ft e of Park Av, 20x100.11; Margaret C. Redmond to Frank J. Redmond, 119 East 112th St, b. and s., April 25; attorney, James M. Donohue, 237 Broadway $1

113TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 50x100.11; Howard D. McGeorge to Anna Crawford of Moodus, Conn., mtg $65,400, April 24; attorney, Benj. C. Ribman, 100 Broadway. $1

119TH ST, 142 West, s s, 245 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.11; Merit Realty Co. to Adolfo J. Pfaltz, 512 West 122d St, mtg $7,500, April 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

136TH ST, 615 to 621 West, n s, 208.9 ft w of Broadway, 108x200.11; Elizabeth A. Wilcox to Apartment Equities Corp., 505 5th Av, mtg $109,500, April 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

Bronx.

COURTLANDT AV, e s, 104.5 ft n of 148th St, 18.7x100; Hy Reich, executor of Salomon or Solomon Reich, to Samuel E. Jacobs, 27 West 85th St, quitclaim and all liens, April 25; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., $1

GARFIELD ST, w s, 330 ft s of Columbus Av, 25x100; Peter Stumpf to George F. Stumpf, 1,733 Garfield St, mtg $4,000, April 8 ..... $1

CROTONA AV, s e corner of 187th St, 72.8, 70x100; Cosenso Building Co. to John F. Alvino, 819 Crescent St, Astoria, L. I., mtg $52,000, April 27; attorney, Title Guarantee Co. $2,000

MONROE ST, 137, n s, 26.1x100, prior mtg April 28, due and interest as per bond; Julia Thom to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $15,000

SOUTH ST, 312, n w s, 16.8x74.2x10.0x74.7, April 7, 3 years or sooner; Kath. C. Mead et al to American Mfg. Co., 90 Cedar St; attorney, H. S. Mead, 46 Cedar St. $8,500

WADSWORTH AV, s e corner of 190th St, 60x100, prior mtg $60,000, April 27; Wadsworth Associates, Inc., to Gertie A. Gorman, 226 Madison Av; attorney, Title Guarantee Co. $20,000

WADSWORTH AV, e s, 119.8 ft s of 190th St, 60 ft to n s of 189th St, x 100; prior mtg ..... April 27, due and interest as per bond; Wadsworth Associates, Inc., to Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway; attorney, Title Guarantee Co. $60,000

WADSWORTH AV, e s, 60 ft s of 190th St, 59.7x100, prior mtg ..... April 27, due and interest as per bond; Wadsworth Associates Inc., to Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway; attorney, Title Guarantee Co. $60,000

WADSWORTH AV, e s, 60 ft s of 190th St, 59.8x100; prior mtg subject to extension to $50,000 in prior mtg ..... April 27, 5 years, 6 p. c.; Wadsworth Associates, Inc., to Gertie A. Gorman, 226 Madison Av; attorney, Title Guarantee Co. $8,500

WADSWORTH AV, e s, 110.8 ft s of 190th St, 60 ft to n s 180th St x100; prior mtg subject to extension of $55,000 in prior mtg of $60,000, April 27, 5 years, 6 p. c.; Wadsworth Associates, Inc., to Gertie A. Gorman, 226 Madison Av; attorney, Title Guarantee Co. $20,000

WEST BROADWAY, 361, s e corner of Broome St, 1499.1 64.3x20.10, April 27, 3 years; Otto L. Arps to Christina Kruse, 2,443 Grand Av, Bronx; attorney, Title Guarantee Co. $100

WEST END AV, n e corner of 89th St, 100.8x100, prior mtg ..... April 27, 2 years, 6 p. c.; West End Construction Co. to Samuel Borchardt, 340 West 86th St; attorney, Hy S. Marshall, 27 Cedar St. $60,000

3D AV, 1,875, e s, 75.7 ft s of 104th St, 24.10x100; prior mtg $22,000, Oct 4, 1912, recorded from Dec. 20, 1912, due Oct. 15; Moritz Wells et al. to Albert Metzger et al, 5 Mitchell Place; attorney, Jesse Well, 50 Broadway $2,500

7TH AV, n e c of Cathedral Parkway, 70.11x100, prior mtg $155,000, April 28; due Oct. 28, 1917, 6 p. c.; Olds Construction Co., Inc., to Leon Tuchmann, 1,990 7th Av; attorney, Louis Manheim, 302 Broadway $6,000

10TH AV, 419, w s, 74.4 ft n of 33d St, 24.8x75, April 28, 3 years, Hugh J. Planly to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St; attorney, Wm. C. Orr, 51 Chambers St. $7,000

26TH ST, 314 East, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98.9, prior mtg ..... April 27, 1 year; James J. Mooney, Jr., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St. ..$5,000

30TH ST, 245 W s, 127.6 ft e of 8th Av, 33.9x100.5, April 27, due and interest as per bond; John Laimbeer to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St; attorney, Title Guarantee Co. $14,000

74TH ST, 129-31 West, n s, 360 ft w of Columbus Av, 40.2x102.2, April 28; due and interest as per bond; Guy R. Radford to Union Dime Savings Bank, 701 6th Av; attorney, Butcher, T. & F., 1 Madison Av. $35,000

101ST ST, 77 West, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x 100.11, April 28, 5 years; Henry W. Hollins to Franklin Savings Bank, 656 8th Av; attorney, Wilson M. Powell, 7 Wall St. $16,000

115TH ST, 221 East, n s, 240.6 ft e of 3d Av, 16.6x100.11, April 28, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; Joseph Kreiulik to New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $4,250

136TH ST, 615-621 West, n s, 208.6 ft w of Broadway, 108x99.11; prior mtg $104,000, April 27, due Aug. 25, 1916, 6 p. c.; Apartment Equities Corporation to Joseph H. Macdonald, at Westhampton Beach, L. I.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co. $5,500

Bronx.

BARKER AV, w s, extends from Union to Sheridan Av, x ..... to Bronx Park; also Barker Av, w s, extends from Bridge to Union, x ..... to Bronx Park, prior mtg, April 29, one year 6 p. c.; Jerry Altieri Co. to Patrick Mullin, Hampton, N. J.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co. $2,000

COURTLANDT AV, s e corner 149th, 165.9x100, April 26, due, &c., as per bond, Peoples 149th St. Market, Inc., to Columbia Trust Co., 60 Broadway; same attorney ..$10,000

VALENTINE AV, e s, 201.6 ft s of Central Av, 50x116.1x50x104.11, except for Burnside Av, April 27, 3 years, due as per bond; Robert Ankele to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $6,500

SAME PROP, prior mtg, $6,500, April 27, due July 1, 1916, 4½ p. c.; Same to Pauline E. Martinka, 107 West 29th; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

AVENUE A, 1,470, store floor and basement; Julius Koehler to Altona Scnillier, 1,479 Avenue A, 5 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, Hy. G. Leist, 204 East 86th St. ..... $900 to $1,020

AVENUE B, 253, n e corner of 15th St, store; Louis Schworer, Inc., to Raymond Kondla and another, 253 Avenue B, 5 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, Ebling Brewing Co., 760 St. Ann's Av. $1,020

12TH SON ST, 206, store and basement; Charles H. Fohde et al. to Jacob Blumenthal, 566 Hudson St, 3 years from May 1, 1916 ..... $780

2D AV, 11 to 17, second floor; Annie Schulman to Wah Lai, 55 Avenue A, 10 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, Walter H. Griffin, 2 Rector St. ..... $900 to $1,020

2D AV, 2,396, store and part of basement; Albert A. Kirch et al. to Julius C. Aronstamm, 2,085 Lexington Av, 5 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, Max Mayer, 405 Lexington Av $480

2D AV, 2,421, store floor and basement; Celestine Hinton to Isaac Goldberg and another, 235 East 124th St, 7 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, Nathan D. Levy, 2 Rector St. ..... $900 to $960

3D AV, 853, store and part of basement; Louis D. Weinstein et al. to Bernard Ralph A. Edlich, 361 East 50th St, 3 years from May 1, 1916 ..... $660 to $720

3D AV, 1,910, store and basement; Tillie Marcus to Harry Lowenthal, 179 East 105th St, 5 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, Benjamin Swartz, 192 Broadway $2,100

119TH ST, 127 West, all; Hattie E. Archer to Isidor Goldstein, 127 West 119th St, 3 years from May 1, 1916. ..... $1,200

Bronx.

CROTONA PARKWAY, 1,932; Crotona Parkway, 1,890; Elsemere Place, 915, and Daly Av, 1,891, 4 houses; Edmund Francis Realty Co. to Abraham Workin and another, 143 West 140th St, 3 years from May 1, 1916; attorneys, Reiss & R., 35 Nassau St. ..$33,500

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 260; Morris Goldstein against Chesterfield Realty Corporation, owner and contractor $3,907

SOUTH ST, 372 to 377; Herman Hurwits against Mary Bergh, Star Corrugated Box Co. and Star Box & Lumber Co., owners; Aaron Etra, contractor $375

3D ST, 10 and 18 West; Eastern Fire Proof Sash & Door Co., against Organizers Investing Co., owner; I. Singer, contractor $370

7TH AV, n w corner 42d St, 100.6x131; Charles A. Geoghegan et al against Rialto Theatre Corporation, owner; Oderwald Iron Works, contractor $110

50TH ST, 421 West; Philip Holetin against Joseph Berger, owner and contractor; John J. Clancy & Co., contractor $180

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

133D ST, 151 West; Wolf Cohn against Dickie F. Caffey et al, Feb. 14, 1916 ..... $33

135TH ST, 30 and 32 West; Wolf Cohn against Estelle G. Winston et al., Feb. 14, 1916 ..... $55

138TH ST, 33 to 37 West; Wolf Cohn against Matilda D. Minck et al., Feb. 14, 1916. $22

165TH ST, 406 West; Max Rubin against George W. Van Slyck et al., April 13, 1916 ..... $90

Bronx.

231ST ST, s e corner of Broadway, —x—; Albert Schalle against John Gilbert et al, May 10, 1915 ..... $397

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

WADSWORTH AV, e s, 60 ft s of 190th St, 59.7x100; Manhattan Mortgage Co. loans Wadsworth Associates, Inc., to erect a five-story apartment, 14 payments $50,000

WADSWORTH AV, s e corner of 190th St, 60x100; same loans same, to erect a five-story apartment, 14 payments $60,000

WADSWORTH AV, e s, 119.7 ft s of 190th St, 60x100; same loans same, to erect a five-story apartment, 14 payments $60,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 248; Frances T. Reese, et al, against Max K. R. Reich, et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Harrison, Elliott & Byrd.

EAST END AV, w s, 102.2 ft s of 82d St, 25.8x88; Margaret L. V. Shepard against Wolf Realty Co., et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. V. Irwin.

FORSYTH ST, e s, 100 ft s of Houston St, 25x100; Forsyth St. e s, 125 ft s of Houston St, 25x100, and 40th St, s s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.5, Flora R. Kaufman against Henry C. Glaser et al; action to declare two deeds void; &c.; attorney, R. J. Reese.

LENOX AV, n w corner of 143d St, 40x140, 9th Av, s e corner of 51st St, 25.5x100; two actions; Katherine Schwarz against Jacob Wenner et al, foreclosure of two mortgages; attorneys, Hilfers & Abberley.

23D ST, 120 West; Howery Savings Bank against Lola F. Cooper et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft.

20TH ST, 513½ and 515 West; Abraham L. Werner against Five Hundred Fifteen West Twenty-ninth St Co., Inc., et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Kuraman, Frankenheimer & Gutman.

52D ST, 505 West; Joseph M. L. Striker against J. Geo. Mehrtens, et al, actions to recover ¼ part; attorney, S. M. Richardson.

70TH ST, 103 East; John W. Sterling against James A. Frame, Sr., et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. A. Garver.

80TH ST, s s, 108 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 82x102.2; Ezra A. Abrahams against Edith A. Hawk, action to appoint committee &c; attorney, C. W. Walton.

124TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 16.6x100.11; Carl M. Owen against Amalie Cohn, et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Frysaniff, Robinson & Sloan.

127TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Geo. O. Merz, executor, against Elizabeth Muller, et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, L. Wendel, Jr.

141ST ST, s s, 400 ft e of 7th Av, 50x99.11, two actions; German Savings Bank in the City of New York against Frederick C. Schmidt, et al, foreclosure of two mortgages; attorneys, Amend & Amend.

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, e s, 300 ft s of 180th St, 25x90.9; Henry M. Popham, as trustee, against Filomena Amabile et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

BRONX BOULEVARD, n e corner of Allerton Av, 316.8x378.4; Richard N. Stari against August Moelius et al., partition suit; attorney, H. F. Barnum.

3D AV, e s, 50 ft s of 172d St, 42x100; Jennie K. Stiefel, as executrix and trustee, against Weidover-Bronx Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, I. I. Haber.

GRANT AV, e s, 157.7 ft n of 165th St, 25x100; Charles Zoller against Annie Prochaska, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Timme & Knoepke.

165TH AV, w s, 112.3 ft n of Hub Terrace, 25x96.6; Marian C. Smith against Charles W. Sturges et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. C. French.

LOTS 613, 614, 804 and 805, map of Laconia Park; Charlotte E. Ebling, as trustee, against William L. Phelan et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. B. Sammis.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 125 ft s of 149th St, 50x100; Theodore J. Chabot against Thomas J. Pearman et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. J. Sullivan.

134TH ST, s s, 80.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 21x100; Solomon S. Marx against H. M. Weill Co., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Herliner & Wolfson.

134TH ST, s s, 110.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 21x100; Solomon S. Marx against H. M. Weill Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Herliner & Wolfson.

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Brick and stone construction. Beautiful decorations to suit. Tiled bath, tiled vestibule, parquet floors, hardwood trim, Dutch shelves, beamed ceilings, white and nickel plumbing; showers; open fireplaces; combination gas and electric lights, steam heat, automatic hot water, laundry, cement cellar. Combination porch and sun parlor, terraced lawn, space for garden or garage. Price $6000. Worth $7000. $750 Cash, and $35 a month buys it.

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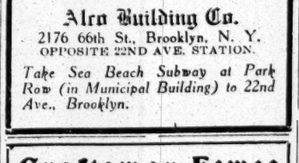

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT PENN MARINE AND ORDNANCE CASTINGS COMPANY, INC., a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, will present to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term, Part L, thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of May, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a petition for an order authorizing said corporation to change its name from PENN MARINE AND ORDNANCE CASTINGS COMPANY, INC., to PENN SEABOARD STEEL CORPORATION.

Dated New York, April 19th, 1916.

PENN MARINE AND ORDNANCE CASTINGS COMPANY, INC.

By RODNEY THAYER, President.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT URDONG BROS. & APFELBAUM, INC., a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term thereof, to be held at Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of May, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing the said corporation to change its corporate name to URDONG BROS. & COMPANY, INC.

Dated New York, April 20th, 1916.

Yours, etc.,

URDONG BROS. & APFELBAUM, INC.

By NATHAN I. URDONG, Secretary.

HENRY L. BURNETT.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of Orange, New York, notice is hereby given according to law to all persons having claims against the estate of Henry L. Burnett, late of the Town of Goshen, in said County, deceased, that they are required to present the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscribers, the executors of the last will and testament of said deceased at the office of Russell Murray & Company, 454 Broome Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, their place for the transaction of business, on or before the first day of October next.

Dated March 9th, 1916.

RUSSELL MURRAY, EDWARD N. T. BURNETT, Executors.

BACON & RORTY, Attorneys for Executors, Goshen, N. Y.

The average net paid circulation of The New York Times, daily and Sunday, for six months ended March 31, 1916, was 354,744.—Advt.

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BEST WEEK-DAY TRAINS: 9:10, 10:10, 11:10 A. M. and 12:22, 1:22, 2:37, 3:38 and 4:30 P. M.

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THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The Eastern storm is now off the Middle Atlantic Coast and moving eastward. It has caused rains in the last twenty-four hours in New England, New York, and Eastern Pennsylvania. Elsewhere in the East the weather has cleared.

Another disturbance covers the North Plains States and the east slope of the Rocky Mountains and it is moving rapidly forward. It is causing local rains over the far Northwest and it is being followed by decidedly colder weather in the North Rocky Mountain and the north plateau regions and the Western Canadian Provinces.

Temperature has risen generally east of the Rockies, except along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, but readings continue below the seasonal average through the Eastern and Southern States. There were frosts Friday morning in the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi Valley, and the Middle Plains States.

Indications are that the weather will be generally fair Saturday and Sunday east of the Mississippi River, except that rain is probable in Upper Michigan.

Temperature will rise Saturday and Sunday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England and Saturday in the Upper Ohio Valley and the lower lake region.

Cooler weather will overspread the upper lake region Saturday night and Sunday.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate to fresh north and northwest; Middle and South Atlantic Coasts, light variable.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair and warmer Saturday, and probably Sunday.

Western New York—Fair and warmer Saturday. Sunday cloudy.

Northern New England—Overcast Saturday. Sunday probably fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	49	42	4 P. M.	46	49
6 A. M.	47	44	6 P. M.	45	49
9 A. M.	50	43	9 P. M.	40	46
12 M.	50	46	11 P. M.	46	44

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 46; for the corresponding date last year it was 48; average on the corresponding dates for the last thirty-three years, 53.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 43; at 8 P. M. it was 50. Maximum temperature, 51 degrees at 3:45 P. M.; minimum, 42 degrees at 2 A. M. Humidity, 77 per cent. at 8 A. M., 54 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.01 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.08 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

	Loss.
A. M.	
3:00—349 East 149th; not given	Slight
4:05—75 East 9th; Joseph Lachinsky	$100
4:05—78 5th Av.; H. Stock & Co.	Not given
4:15—519 W. 147th; Weiner & Dhopok	Slight
9:25—94 Goerck St.; A. Idelstein	Slight
11:30—219 E. 95th; Cath. Fitzpatrick	Slight
P. M.	
2:30—113 Nassau St.; Thompson's Restaurant	$50
3:30—61 E. 113th; Freda Rosenstein	Slight
4:45—347 East 143d; Sarah Flynn	Slight
4:50—1,041 Bryant Av.; Samuel Crase	Slight
6:25—128 East 111th; Mary Markowitz	Slight
6:45—125 Canal St.; Phoenix Print. Co.	$500
7:05—43-47 West 23d; not given	Slight
8:10—Ryder and Cath. Protect'y Ave.; wagon and harness	Not given
10:25—16-20 W. 19 St.; Eagle Neckwear Co.	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—1st Lt. N. M. Beardslee, C. A. C., from treatment at Walter Reed Hospital to his station.

Following officers of 6th Cav. are relieved from present duties and will join their regiment at Columbus, N. M.: Maj. E. D. Anderson, Capt. Hill P. Myers, 1st Lt. J. A. Mare and J. T. Kennedy, and 2d Lt. J. A. Aleshire.

Capt. G. E. Mitchell, 6th Cav., now on leave, proceed at once to join his regiment at Columbus, N. M.

Capt. C. E. Wheatley, Q. M. C., from duty in Philippines, effective July 8 and on or before expiration of leave heretofore granted, will proceed on that transport to United States for further orders.

Capt. L. P. Williamson, M. C., is designated as Medical Officer to accompany the Army War College personnel during its history and staff rides to begin May 10 and end about June 17, then report to President of the War College for duty.

Leaves: Maj. M. L. Hersey, 18th Inf., 1 month and 15 days' extension; 1st Lt. L. L. James, Jr., 15th Cav., 8 months, and 1st Lt. H. W. Fleet, 10th Inf., 1 month.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Hector, at Norfolk Yard; Maryland, at San Francisco; Montana, at Portsmouth; N. H.; Paul Jones, at San Diego; Potomac, at San Blas; Proteus, at Nagasaki; Tennessee, at Cristobal, and the Winslow, at New York Yard.

Sailed—Chattanooga, San Diego for Topolobampo; Culgoa, Guantanamo for Port au Prince; Hopkins, Hull, and Truxton, Mare Island for San Pedro; K-1, K-2, K-5, K-6, Tallahassee, and the Worden, Pensacola for Hampton Roads, via Key West; MacDonough, Pensacola for Hampton Roads, via Key West and Charleston; Nanshan, San Francisco for San Diego; Prairie, Port au Prince for Guantanamo.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Transfers, (Mutual.) 8 A. M., May 1.—Motorcycle Patrol M. H. Gescheldt, 68 to 99; C. G. Woehrle, 99 to 68.

Temporary Assignments—Sergt. W. F. Shea, 18 to Training School, 10 days, 8 A. M., May 1; Patrol. to 1st Div. Dist. from prects. indicated, duty in raided premises, 20 days, 4 P. M., April 30: P. J. Kenny, 26; J. P. O'Hara, 28; M. Shelly, 32; P. S. McCarthy, 26; W. C. Morris, 28. To Training School from prects. indicated, 10 days, 8 A. M., May 1; excused from duty from 12:01 A. M. said date: O. Klicpera, 274; F. Holub, 274; O. F. Bergman, 274; H. Larberg, 277; C. L. Bauer, 277; P. A. Sartig, 274; T. A. Lynch, 274; F. W. Miller, 277; G. E. Reich, 277; J. Sullivan, 277.

Leaves of Absence, (Without Pay)—Patrol. A. Braunworth, 18, 2 days, 4 P. M., April 29; G. E. Pfiles, 26, 1 day, 4 P. M., April 30; C. Daggitt, 33, 1 day, 8 A. M., May 1; C. J. O'Connor, 37, 1 day, 4 P. M., April 29; W. P. S. Kelly, 62, 1 day, 8 A. M., May 7; G. A. Burgoyne, 247, 2 days, 8 A. M., April 29; J. A. Maloney, 277, 1 day, 8 A. M., May 3.

Full Pay While on Sick Report—Patrol. J. A. Connors, Bridge, 1:30 P. M., April 20, during disability.

Suspended Without Pay—Patrol. H. C. Blott, 148.

Death—Patrol. A. J. O'Leary, 36, at 5:25 P. M., April 27.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

A new examination for first grade clerk (office boy) has been ordered. A test was ordered several months ago but it was canceled owing to a legal technicality.

The examination for Inspector, Bureau of Fire Prevention, will be proceeded with. The number of applications filed is 610. In the experience test 402 men and six women passed. The next test will be the physical, after which the mental test will be held.

United States.

The commission announces for May 16 an examination for expert in commerce and finance, for both men and women, to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., at salaries ranging from $1,800 to $2,500 a year. The appointees will be required to handle independently particular lines of research and other work connected with foreign trade; to answer inquiries and take charge of correspondence; to prepare papers on economics and business conditions and on public and private finance in foreign countries both for publication and for use by the Bureau or some other branch of the Government service. They should have sufficient knowledge of modern languages to read the principal foreign reviews, a discriminating knowledge of commerce and finance, and an ability to express themselves clearly and concisely in good English. They will also be required to handle a certain amount of administrative work.

Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, experience and publications or thesis. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The pupils of Mrs. Elise West Quaife will give a recital in the assembly room of the Hunter College, 17 East Sixteenth Street, at 8 P. M. on May 15. On May 17 the seniors will present scenes from Shakespeare in the assembly room.

The class of 1907 of the City College will hold its annual reunion at 7:30 P. M. today at the Campus, 139th Street and Columbus Avenue.

The second intermunicipal conference on the school luncheon problem will be held in Boston on May 5 and 6.

Parents of public school children will hold a general meeting next month to outline a program for school improvement.

The Teachers' Pension Association favors the formation of an organization to formulate new pension bills.

A suit has been begun by Miss Emily Arnold, a graduating class teacher in P. S. 64, Queens, to make the pay of women teachers the same as that of men teachers.

Twenty-two girls and one boy composing the graduating class of the Eastern District High School will hold a reunion at 8 P. M. on May 8 in the Rhein Mansion, Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

YONKERS.—148 and 152 Robert Lane, North Yonkers, 6 and 7 room dwellings; new and up to date; very attractive; high-class location; moderate prices, terms to suit; brokers protected. River View Building Co., on premises, and 713 North Broadway, Yonkers.

Lincoln Circle, Crestwood.—Four bedrooms and bath; second floor; ample closets, sun parlor, porch, food cellar; gas, electricity, steam, hot water; desirable for children; $6,000. Address 3,713 Reisterstown Road, Baltimore, Md.

Two new Colonial Fiskiock brick dwellings; 7 rooms, 2 baths, inclosed sleeping porch, open fireplace; fine view Hudson; block north Van Cortlandt Park; very reasonable terms; $10,500 and $10,750. Inquire 10 Wellesley Av., Yonkers.

Quaker Ridge, (5 minutes' walk from station,) new Colonial home for sale or to let, furnished or unfurnished; 9 rooms, 3 baths; electric light; all improvements. Charles E. Moles, 11 West 29th St.

Build now; Pelham, N. Y.; 30 minutes to city; restricted property; 100x125; improved parkways; near station; high ground; easterly front. Address R. Burnett, Pelham.

Pelham.—New house, 9 rooms, tile bath; every convenience; near two stations; rent $50. 440 1st Av., Pelham, N. Y.

SALES AND RENTALS.
Anderson Realty Company, Mt. Vernon.

Write for list of attractive homes.
Hastings Homes Co.; Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Ocean bungalow of 5 rooms and bath, block from private bathing beach; good boating and the best of fishing; bungalow is finished in latest style, paneled walls, beamed ceilings, connecting bedrooms with bath, modern kitchen, unobstructed view of ocean from porch; $2,050 complete, on easy terms. B. Murphy, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

SMALL CHICKEN FARM.
New house, all decorated, 7 rooms, large cellar and attic; water and gas, hot air heat; fruit, shade, and grapes; chicken coop; North Freeport; $2,600. C. Behr, Roosevelt, L. I.

House for Sale.—Eight-room house; all improvements; large plot; in best part of Westbury, L. I. Apply by letter only, L. G., 243 West 57th St., city.

Seven-room house; all improvements; landscaped plot, 80x100; five minutes to station; best location in Westbury, L. I. Apply by letter only, L. G., 243 West 57th St., city.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

On island in Casco Bay, Me.; 45 minutes' sail from Portland; all year; furnished six-room house; 60-foot artesian well; beautiful location, directly overlooking the ocean; bathing, boating, fishing, and hunting; attractive price if sold at once; owner moving West. S. A. Adde, Box 25, Portland, Me.

In the Berkshire Hills, Near Pittsfield, Mass. —Elevation, 1,200 feet; eleven-room house; modern conveniences; five acres of land; shade trees; orchards; trout brook; near lake; price, $5,000. Mrs. S. Galbraith, 107 Hosea Av., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Connecticut Beach, hour out; large, small cottages, furnished; all improvements; hotel, club; bathing, tennis. Owner, 825 Marcy Av., Brooklyn.

Bargain.—Wee bungalow, furnished; attractive grounds, fruit, barn; Greenwich; $4,000. Address Snead, Noroton, Conn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains offered by Banking Department State of New York to builders, investors and prospective homeseekers. A large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Ridgefield, and Teaneck, N. J., at one-half of former owners' prices. Also a large number of two-family houses at Hudson Heights, Cliffside, and Palisades Park, N. J., at about one-half of former prices. All of the above properties are within a five-cent fare zone and within 30 minutes of Manhattan. These properties must be sold quickly to close the business of two corporations now being liquidated by the Banking Department and are offered at real sacrifice prices. Special inducements to contractors and builders who will purchase a considerable number of lots. For further particulars address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Dept., 61 Broadway, New York City.

$4,650 WHITE PLAINS COTTAGE.
No. 9 Valley Road, in beautiful Westchester Co., 10 rooms and 2 baths; plot 65x100; handsomely decorated; near New Haven R. R., also Boston & Westchester R. R. and 2 trolley lines; worth $6,000; will rent $40; key next door. GILBERT ELLIOTT, 2 Rector St., N. Y. Phone 870 Rector.

FOR SALE.
Beautiful country home, with improvements; one acre land; all kinds fruit trees; barn, shed, chicken houses; on main road; only three minutes from depot; eighteen miles from New York on the Greenwood Lake division, Erie Railroad.
LOUIS CAROLS, Great Notch, N. J.

BUNGALOW SITE,
100x100; a remarkable bargain, conveniently located to New York; dry, rolling ground; plenty of trees, beautiful scenery; $100 down, rest in convenient payments. A. S. Parker, 5 Little West 12th St., N. Y., Cor. 9th Av.

Bargain.—Modest home at Woodcliff Lake for sale; 7 rooms, bath; 6½ acres; orchard, pasture, woodland, lawn, hedge, ornamental trees; near station; healthy, dry location; no mosquitos. Henry Sperling, 299 Broadway, N. Y.

WRITE ME for full description of beautiful new house in nice residential section of Rutherford for sale; if seeking a home you will be pleased; no obligations incurred. S. SMITHSON, Owner, 184 Springfield Av., Rutherford, N. J.

HANDSOME COMMUTER'S SHORE FRONT to settle estate; magnificent residence; 300 ft. shore front; 6 master's rooms; half original cost. (I. J. AUERBACH) LOUIS KAMM, Inc., 16 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

Two lots, 50x175, at a sacrifice; $250 each, on easy terms; Ridgefield, N. J. Apply to C. A. Sieber, 123 William St., New York, or Hudson Heights, N. J.

Fine old-fashioned all-year country home, modernized; no farm; details mailed; no agents; rent $100 monthly; equity $14,000. Owner, 666 Springfield Av., Summit, N. J.

Asbury Park, N. J.—For rent, boarding house, 50 bedrooms, 8 servants' rooms; within three blocks of ocean. Owner, 604 5th Av., Asbury Park, N. J.

OCEAN BREEZES.
Fine house; 1½ blocks from beach; fine surroundings; rent, sell, or trade. Owner, Room 1308, 2 Rector St., N. Y.

Asbury Park, N. J.—Second house from Kingsley St. and 7th Av.; 11 bedrooms. Owner, 604 5th Av., Asbury Park.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Free Booklet of "New Homes" mailed. PHILIP T. BOWERS & CO., Newark, N. J.

FOR INFORMATION
how to own home on payments like rent, write Publicity, B 274 Times Downtown.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
1916 facts about the "Ideal Suburban Town."
SECRETARY, NUTLEY, N. J.

MONTCLAIR—Real Estate—Sale or rent. Apply to Simpson Merritt Co.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS
We have several attractive furnished housekeeping apartments in the Park Ave. section for rent from now until the Fall. Full particulars on request.
HARRIS & VAUGHAN, INC.
Tel. Murray Hill 31. 569 Fifth Avenue.

58th St., between Madison and Park Avs.—Beautifully and completely furnished six rooms, two baths; May until October, $100 month; services of servant that is a first-class cook and housekeeper; may be continued; seen by appointment. Telephone 1080 Plaza, mornings.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences, apartment house rates
inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; elevator and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

APARTMENTS, 2, 3, AND 5 BATH.
9 outside windows, 3 exposures; newly and beautifully furnished and decorated; full hotel service; phone; maid service; $15 per month up; rooms; music and dancing, $8 a week; one block from "L" and subway express, cars and bus lines; special inducements for leases; references; just completed; very exceptional opportunity.
HOTEL NORLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST.

TO LEASE for four months, five-room apartment on Broadway, near 103d St.; subway, surface, and bus lines; rent furnished, $75 per month. Phone The Buckingham, Morningside 9740, Apt. 56, for appointment to inspect.

FOR RENT—From May 15 to Oct. 1, well-furnished, large, airy apartment at 15 West 8th St.; price, $75 per month; references required; inspection by arrangement. M 134 Times.

Four rooms, fully furnished; housekeeping; piazza included; top floor; elevator apartment; very reasonable; possession May 1. 700 West 180th St., Apt. 6A.

Well furnished, six rooms, high class elevator apartment; can be seen by appointment. Greenthal, 605 West 115th St. Tel. 5673 Morningside.

56th, 342 West.—Sublet three rooms, kitchenet; front; beautifully furnished; mahogany; Oriental rugs; electricity, telephone, elevator; $75.00. Mason.

47th, 132 West. (Felix-Portland.)—Select suites, two rooms and bath, extremely reasonable; special monthly rates; Southern cuisine.

COUPLE desire to sublet share in apartment; bedroom, bath; kitchen, dining, using room privileges; exceptional. 336 West 95th St.

Furnished apartment, 7 rooms and two baths, beginning June 1st. 440 West End Avenue, Captain Scott.

Sublet, May 1-Oct. 1, modern four rooms; complete personal furnishings, including pianola; near Drive. Riverside 3057, evenings.

Oceanic Apartments.—Handsomely furnished 3-4-6 rooms, kitchenette; piano, linen, silver; Summer rates. Coyle, 137 West 82d.

153d, 445 West.—Charming five-room suite, exquisitely furnished, in modern elevator apartment. Kinghaven. Phone Audubon 6360.

94th, 178 West.—Artistically furnished six rooms; silver, linen; all cars convenient. Garrett.

Beautiful five-room suite 72d Street, near Riverside Drive; rent $155. Inquire S. Bitterman, 4th, 306 Broadway.

Furnished sublet apartments. J. Wickliffe Gray, specialist, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

113th, 226 West.—Six rooms, furnished, or unfurnished; elevator; shower; phone. S.

Furnished floor, private house, West 12th; service; reasonable Summer. R 85 Times.

Broadway, 2,030. (70.)—Beautifully furnished; 5 rooms, 2 baths. Johnson, 5th floor.

Furnished—West Side.

Apartment, five unusually attractive furnished, extra large, light rooms; piano, linen, silver; rental very moderate. Whiton, 340 West 57th St. Phone 7420 Riverside.

Unfurnished—East Side.

Two large rooms, overlooking Madison Av. at 44th St.; bath; open fire; immediate possession; bargain. Teague, 170 Madison Av.

Brand Place, 94, Corner of University Av., Near Washington Bridge.—4-5 rooms; select neighborhood; ideal location.

Elegant single apartment; 7 large rooms and bath; all improvements; one flight; rent $40. 155 East 22d.

80th St., 50 East.—Third floor, 8 large, light rooms and bath; electricity; all improvements.

414 Madison Av., at 48th St.—Two rooms and bath; hotel service.

Unfurnished—West Side.

Must rent immediately, leaving city, beautiful new corner flat; rooms all outside; fine neighborhood, University Heights; suburban trains, subway, elevated; $40; big concessions until October. Mason, 95 West 183d St. Fordham 773.

West 171st St., 560, Corner St. Nicholas Av.—Five large and comfortable rooms, bath; steam heat and hot-water supply, excellent service; location near subway station; rent $28, $32, $35.

136th St., 615-621 West, (adjoining Riverside Drive.)—Eight 5 and 6 room apartments; hallboys, electric light, telephone; A1 service; to lease to responsible tenants only by owner; rents $60 and up.

90TH ST., 129-31 WEST.—Second and third floors, six rooms and bath; good service; owner has charge; rents $30-$35, concession to good tenant; references required.

Three rooms, bath; 9 outside windows; service, southern exposure. Metropolitan Opera House Building. Bryant 1274. Suite 17. References.

151 TO 159 WEST 107TH ST.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS,
4 and 5 ROOMS, $35 TO $40.
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

120th, 423 West.—Sublet high class four-room apartment, kitchen, overlooking Columbia campus; concession; $50; to October 1. Apt. 62.

West 170th St., 600.—Three and five room apartments; all improvements; excellent neighborhood; rent $20, $30, $45.

SAVOY COURT,
3,064 Bailey Av., (231st.) High-class apartments, 3, 4 beautiful rooms; $22, $23.

234-238 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements; at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

Sublet—Two-room, kitchenette; southern exposure. Agent, on premises, 435 West 119th St. Tel. Morningside 8200.

Seven sunny rooms, two baths, $1,200 yearly from October; immediate possession, $50 monthly; 600 West 115th, Apt. 17.

311 Riverside Drive; $50; attractive four-room apartment to sublease to desirable tenant.

Well appointed, 6 rooms, 2 baths, overlooking Hudson, at greatly reduced rent. A. J. Odell, 790 Riverside Drive.

Beautiful nine-room apartment, overlooking Hudson. Wellesley, northeast corner 81st St. West End Av.

105th, 228, (Broadway.)—Entire second floor, 5 rooms, 12 outside windows; $55.

Non-housekeeping apts.; Spencer Arms; 2, 3, & 4 rooms, S. E. cor. 66th St. & B'way, N.Y.

Sublet, cheap, six rooms, unfurnished, 315 West 79th St. Quinn. Inquire of hallboy.

Sublet, sacrifice, high-class five rooms; southern exposure. 219 West 81st. 12D.

30th St., 39 West.—Bachelor apartment and studio, unfurnished.

Brooklyn.

1,303 Dean St., front, $30-$40; all conveniences; best service; select neighborhood; decorating to suit. See janitor.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family Home for High Standard.
20 Min. Delightful Sail Manhattan.
Lovely rooms; excellent chef; all comforts. Weekly, $10-$18 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE WILLOWS, HUGUENOT PARK.
Superior accommodations; select, modern conveniences; large breezes; sun parlors; one floor Wall street; excellent chef. Telephone 902 Tottenville.

Westchester County.

Accommodations for two couples, single gentlemen or adult family in high-class residential section of North Tarrytown; magnificent river view; extensive lawn and convenient to subway, trolley, table regarded as best; most suitable for refined people who desire homelike atmosphere. Phone 374 Yonkers for further information.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill Terrace, Yonkers. Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Rothfuss. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Pennsylvania.

The Pennhurst, Mount Pocono, Penn., now open; unexcelled view; superior table; special Spring rates; booklet. Miss Mary Irvine.

Trained nurse will give excellent home and care to few semi-invalids; $10 to $15. X 254 Times Annex.

Long Island.

THE HALL, GLEN COVE, L. I.
Within commuting distance of New York; private beach; no mosquitos; tennis, boating, bathing, fishing; private piano; opens June 17. references. Tel. 256 Glen Cove.

Nurse takes few convalescent aged in her detached cottage. Phone Bay Ridge 2389.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J.
30 minutes from Broadway.
Do you know that you can secure parlor bedroom, and private bath with unsurpassed dining room service for two persons in an exclusive and homelike hotel, situated in New York's most beautiful suburb, for $25 per week? Compare this with what you are paying. Write for booklet, or take the Tuckahoe or Hoboken and get off at the East Orange Station. Hotel one block away.
W. T. REYDE, Prop.

Orange, N. J., 311 Lincoln Av.—Six minutes from Highland Station; first-class accommodations; moderate rates. Telephone 1-52.

New York State.

Beautiful residence and farm, excellent table; healthful mountain location; 30 miles; 1½ splendid. Lefever Falls, Custer County, N. Y.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

HUPMOBILE, 1914 and 1915 touring cars and roadsters; all are thoroughly overhauled, have full equipment, and guaranteed same as new; no reasonable offers refused. Hupmobile Agency, 1,288 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

New Packard twin six; never used; specially built landaulet, for Summer or Winter use; 135 wheelbase; fully guaranteed; sacrifice. Herman Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Col. 5322.

Best bargain ever offered in used cars; Velie, Studebaker, Hudson; full electric equipment; cash or installments, 380 Cumberland St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Pierce-Arrow 7-passenger limousine, first-class condition, just overhauled, used only 2 seasons. Van Deusen, 214 West 109th St. Telephone Academy 471.

Packard (1915) touring, "38," 7 passenger. Simplex (1916) limousine, 50, like new. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Stutz 1916 Bulldog, run about 2,500 miles; practically new; price exceptional. Schoonmaker, 1,700 Broadway.

Packard, 14-48, five-passenger; new shoes; finest condition; repainted; cheap. Hess, 252 West 40th St. Bryant 9254.

Mercer 1915 touring car; 1913 Mercer runabout. Cook & Macconnell, 1,780 Broadway.

Will sell a Ford 1915 model car with a Sterling top; electric light. Apply 112 East 75th. William Hirsch.

Mercer, 22-70 touring; brand new car; big saving. Schoonmaker, 1,700 Broadway.

Winton, 1912, limousine; good condition; $300. Hess, 252 West 40th St. Bryant 9254.

Mercedes runabout, $250; chain drive, 40 H. P. Owner, 147 West 54th St.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. Special April - May classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST. & B'WAY, (Estate of Renwick.) ST. DENIS Hotel, Facing Grace Church. REVISED RATES $4, $5, $6 Weekly and Up. Monthly Rates to Teachers and Students. Special Courtesies to Ladies. Club Breakfasts. SENSIBLE RESTAURANT PRICES.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

30TH, 39 EAST.—Attractively furnished rooms; handsome studio; running water; telephone.

35TH, 20 EAST.—Choice large room, bath; electricity; select; one, two gentlemen.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; room with piano; single room.

57TH, EAST.—Handsome suite, 2 rooms and bath; one flight; electricity, telephone, service; references. Plaza 0087.

LEXINGTON AV., 265, (36th St.)—Doctor's office; modern conveniences; single rooms, bath. Murray Hill 728.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Large, small unfurnished, unfurnished rooms; bath; parlor floor, suitable for office, studio or residence.

West Side.

8TH, 7 WEST.—Suite, private bath; large, medium rooms; clean; electricity; references.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Charming studio; private entrance; open fireplace; electricity; gas kitchenette; reference.

12TH, 38 WEST.—Large room, near bath; also hall room; telephone; references.

16TH, 39 WEST. — Newly renovated, clean rooms; porcelain baths; telephone; continuous hot water.

32D ST.—Large rooms, with hot and cold running water, $8 to $10 weekly; with private bath, $10 to $12; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $15 to $18; same rate for two persons in room; some rooms at $7 weekly. Hotel Strand, 32d, at Broadway.

52D ST.—Rooms with private bath, $10 to $14 weekly; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $16 up. HOTEL ABERDEEN, 17 West 32d St.

37TH, 28 WEST.—Handsome suites; small and double rooms; electricity, kitchenette; telephone; $2.50 to $12.

38TH, 51 WEST.—Sunny bachelor suites, others, $8 upward; parlors, business, living; telephone.

47TH, 27 WEST.—Elegant back parlor; private bath; kitchenette; telephone, other rooms; $40, $45, $50.

52D, 248 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom, and bath; luxuriously furnished and clean, in house of refinement. Phone Circle 1886.

55TH, 361 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, single, double rooms; running water; private house.

56TH, 342 WEST.—Suite two rooms, kitchenette, front; beautifully furnished; $12.50; also single room, $4.50; electricity; elevator. Mason.

56TH, 50 WEST.—Desirable, large parlor floor, suitable for business; comfortable single room.

57TH, 180 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, on open court; furnished; $60 month; restaurant in building.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Beautiful, large, airy, front, corner room, adjoining bath; modern apartment.

60TH, 61 WEST.—Parlor, suitable for doctor; beautiful rooms, some with kitchenette.

71ST, 19 WEST, (near Central Park.)—Elegantly furnished rooms, single, double, board optional.

71ST, 120 WEST. — Well furnished single, double rooms; board optional. Phone 9087 Columbus.

71ST ST., 206 WEST, (Broadway.)—Desirable rooms, gentlemen, parlor floor, bath, studio, living.

71ST, 118 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; southern exposure; modern conveniences.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Rooms, with running water; convenient to all car lines; telephone.

72D, 22 WEST.—Delightful large, sunny rooms, private bath, electricity; quiet; refinement.

72D, 218 WEST, (subway express.)—Double room, twin beds; adjoining shower bath; business gentlemen.

73D, 103 WEST.—Pleasant room, adjoining bath, private house; telephone; gentlemen; moderate.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; small room; good references; best location; near Riverside Drive, subway.

78D, 255 WEST.—Large room with private bath; one small room; references.

76TH, 43 WEST.—Comfortable room; running water, bath, phone; gentleman preferred; $8.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Attractive double and single rooms, bath, telephone; references exchanged; reasonable.

76TH, 138 WEST. — Nicely furnished large front, rear rooms, dressing room; electricity.

76TH, 8 WEST.—Newly-furnished residence; large and small rooms, $4, $8, $12.

76TH, 54 WEST.—Delightful location, near Park; large rooms, $8-$12; convenient "L." 159 WEST 76TH ST.
Room; electricity, bath; references.

77th, 102 West.—Attractive, pleasant front room; lavatory; all conveniences; references.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Attractive large and medium rooms; telephone; reception room; meals optional.

78TH, 212 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water; Summer rates; gentlemen preferred.

79TH ST., (78 Riverside Drive.)—Beautiful rooms overlooking Hudson; private house.

80TH, 305 WEST. (Schuyler 8917.)—Attractive room, adjoining bath; apartment; bachelor.

81ST, 231 WEST.—Attractive room, facing Broadway; high-class elevator apartment. Holton.

83D, 160 WEST.—Desirable, sunny, outside room, adjoining bath, elegant apartment; reasonable. Bryant.

84TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms, exclusive house; parlors for guest use. Kriegshotf.

86TH, 320 WEST.—Elegant parlor floor, private house; piano, telephone, electricity; near Drive.

90TH, 56 WEST.—Room with bath; also single room; private home; references.

94TH, 153 WEST.—Two nicely-furnished rooms, with running water, in private house.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private bath, all conveniences; reference.

94TH, 48 WEST.—Two large rooms, private bath, exclusive home for men.

96TH, 336 WEST.—Exceptional room, River-side apartment; convenient subway. Apt. 8B.

West Side.

98TH, 231 WEST, (Broadway.)—Elegant front rooms, single, en suite; kitchen privileges; high class. 3D.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive room; conveniences; back parlor; private bath; exclusive apartment; American.

103D, 122 WEST.—Elegant front suite, player piano, library, telephone; small room; scrupulously clean; private family; subway, "L." Willcox.

109TH, 301 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Comfortable outside room; running water; reasonable. 8B.

111TH ST., Manhattan Av., 272.—Elevator, large, light. Phone 8380 Cath. Apt. 3I.

113TH, 451 WEST.—Beautiful, light, comfortable rooms; bath, adjoining; elevator apartment. Hart.

113TH, 81 WEST.—Large furnished room, suitable for two; refined Jewish family.

113TH, 526 WEST.—Large room, two closets; running water; private. Apt. 21.

115TH, 419 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, housekeeping if desired; Summer rates. Hale.

118TH, 155 WEST.—Attractive double room, bath, adjoining; private house; refined Jewish family.

118TH, 414 WEST.—Pleasant rooms near Columbia; modern; kitchen privileges. Apt. 8.

120TH, 157 WEST.—Beautiful sunny rooms; hot, cold water; bath; private house; nice neighborhood; references; reasonable.

122D, 500 WEST.—Large outside room, kitchen privilege; concessions; permanents; elevator. Whyte.

123D, 449 WEST.—Inexpensive partly furnished room for business or college woman wishing to share apartment with two business women. Phone evenings, Morningside 978. Apt. 1.

144TH, 513 WEST.—Attractive room; clean, quiet private house; telephone; shower; gentleman.

140TH, 510 WEST.—Beautiful outside room, Mahogany furniture, Oriental rugs; $4. Audubon 6568.

144TH, 427 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; suitable one, two; private bath; phone, electricity.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Medium; Hudson view; $6; convenient location; elevator. Apt. 2B.

149TH, 556 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, bath adjoining; private house; modern conveniences; moderate.

158TH, 634 WEST.—Large front room, superior furnishings; twin beds; electric light; private residence; references. Audubon 4397.

158TH, 630 WEST.—Furnished rooms, one, two; also furnished floor; block from subway.

Artistically furnished rooms or en suite in lady's apartment; absolute quiet and privacy assured; first-class accommodations; out-of-town guests; private wire. Audubon 8539.

Beautiful suite rooms in elevator apartment; gentleman; reference. Phone A. M., 3879 Audubon.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th.)—Couple having charming apartment, rent delightful corner room, lavatory; excellent transportation. Telephone 7015 Columbus.

LADY would rent attractive room in her elegant home. Telephone 8808 Schuyler.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 100.—Suite of two delightful, outside, front rooms, corner, overlooking Hudson, park; six windows. Apartment 8I.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 868, (144th.)—Sunny, large, running water; private; gentleman. Apartment 2S.

SHIRLEY HOUSE—336 WEST 21ST.
Clubhouse for business girls. 10291 Chelsea.

WEST END AV., 824.—Particularly desirable one and two room suites, with bath; attractive furnishings; large private house; references.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Gentleman wishes back room and bath, facing south; preferably below 30th, near 6th Av; quiet essential. M 175 Times.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Two young professional men; neighborhood Madison Av. and 30th St. N 248 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS GIRL wants room, board, private family, west side. $8. M 89 Times.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Fifty cents an agate line.

SOUTH AMERICA.
Man who has occupied high positions in S. A. business, with great experience and very good references, would like to get in

14 G. O. P. MEN SURE OF CONVENTION VOTE

Republicans Have Already Chosen 702 of Their 985 Delegates to Chicago.

21 PLEDGED TO ROOSEVELT

Colonel Has Hat Pennsylvania's 76 and 15 from New York—A First Ballot Line Up.

[illegible]

Fighting on Home Grounds.

[illegible]

Two for Roosevelt in Jersey.

[illegible]

Falsehood Is Formidable.

[illegible]

702 Delegates Chosen.

There will be a total of 985 delegates in the convention of this number, 702 have already been selected. Of these, 201 have been instructed for various candidates, while 91 are uninstructed, the basis of formal computations at Republican headquarters, a Republican leader yesterday predicted the following distribution of the votes of delegates already chosen on the first ballot:

Theodore Roosevelt pledged	21
Charles E. Hughes	93
Albert B. Cummins, Iowa	112
John W. Weeks, Massachusetts	63
Charles W. Fairbanks, Indiana	36
Lawrence Y. Sherman, Illinois	30
Theodore E. Burton, Ohio	48
Henry Cabot Lodge	46
Elihu Root, New York	44
Robert M. La Follette, Wisconsin	24
Samuel W. McCall, Massachusetts	16
Emanuel L. Philipp, Wisconsin	11
William E. Borah, Idaho	8
T. Coleman du Pont, Delaware	6
Preference not known	100
Total	702

The huge crop of candidates is due largely to the hands-off policy which has been pursued by Chairman Charles D. Hilles of the Republican National Committee. In other years obstacles have been placed in the way of Presidential aspirants whose candidacies were not looked upon with favor by the potent party leaders. In many instances, too, nominations were dictated from the White House. This year it will be a wide open convention where any one who can develop the necessary strength will have a chance.

The plan to hold a wide open convention as the best means of staying off Colonel Roosevelt matured in the minds of the Republican leaders months ago. The original plan contemplated unpledged and uninstructed delegations from every State, but this was not susceptible of realization because it clashed with the personal ambitions of too many favorite sons.

Do Not Fear Third Ticket.

The only thing that might deter the party chieftains who will be in a position to sway the convention from holding out to the end against the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt is fear that the Progressives will put a third ticket in the field. It is pointed out, however, that Colonel Roosevelt is not likely to take the risk of defeating himself for the Presidency, and that among the many influential delegates who have been chosen there is practically no sentiment favorable to the nomination of Roosevelt on a third party ticket. It is pointed out, moreover, that in localities where there is pronounced Roosevelt sentiment the Colonel and his delegates will be in a position to name the delegates who can secure from States where the delegation has not been chosen the support of the Roosevelt delegates in the convention. It is argued that the unpledged delegates will be in a position to bargain with the managers of the opposing ballot, just now facing in the Colonel's favor, and that those who will be selected on this basis will be glad to support the Colonel. Not a single delegate has been pledged to Justice Hughes, and in all but a few States it is conceded by Republican leaders that the Justice will be forced to some other candidate as far as the only delegation which has evinced its intention of voting for Justice Hughes from the start is the delegation of twelve from Maine.

It is expected that the delegation from New York State, with the possible exception of a dozen or so delegates for the Colonel, will split on ballots evenly between Justice Hughes and Elihu Root on the first ballot. It is not believed that Governor Whitman, who will lead the New York delegation, will provide a fight by attempting to commit the delegates through caucus action to Justice Hughes, even though he may be in a position to control a majority of New York's eighty-seven.

ROOSEVELT HOPES TO STIR THE WEST

Intends That His Speech Tonight Shall Count in Pre-Convention Campaign.

FOR FEDERAL SUFFRAGE

Tells Women That a "Greater and Truer Nationalism" Calls for Constitutional Amendment.

Special to The New York Times.

[illegible]

Before Colonel Roosevelt left for Chicago yesterday he received a delegation of members of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage in the office of the Metropolitan Magazine, and told them that he believed in the passage of the Federal suffrage amendment for which the union is working. Mrs. O. Harbeding of California, Mrs. Mary Beard, Miss Alice Carpenter, and Mrs. Evan Evans made up the delegation.

"I believe that the time has come for a greater and truer nationalism," the Colonel told the women, "and in the nationalism of issues that affect not only men but women. All great problems of our country are national. Take the question of tariffs. We have forty-six different sets of laws for their regulation, which merely check and handicap their development and management.

"A universal federal law is needed for railroads, and the enfranchisement of women has become a national question and demands Federal action.

"I heartily indorse any Federal amendment which shall substantially provide:

"First, That the right of the citizen of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States on account of sex.

"Second, Congress shall have power and it shall be the duty of Congress by appropriate legislation to enforce the provisions of this article."

Colonel Roosevelt gave enthusiastic approval when he was informed that his women callers were championing the cause of preparedness. The delegation outlined their plan for furthering the movement for stronger national defense, and asked Colonel Roosevelt what he thought of it.

"I think it's bully," he said. "It's a great idea, and you women can do a tremendous lot to aid in the campaign for preparedness."

When he was talking to reporters before his departure yesterday the Colonel affected a shudder at the sight of an elephant carved in ivory on a watch charm.

"I naturally shudder at the sight of an elephant, even on a watch charm," said the ex-President.

COLONEL WINS STATE POLL.

Favorite at 3 to 1 in Canvass of Pennsylvania.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—Colonel Roosevelt received 3,000 more votes than Governor Martin G. Brumbaugh in the city and State poll for preference for a Republican candidate for the Presidency, which was conducted by The Evening Telegraph and co-operating newspapers throughout Pennsylvania. The Telegraph supported Taft in 1912 and Penrose for Senator in 1914.

There were 26,390 votes cast, and Roosevelt's ratio was more than three to one. The Colonel received 10,783, while Governor Brumbaugh followed him with 3,803. Third was Justice Charles E. Hughes with 3,279. Henry Ford of Detroit stood fourth with 2,379, and ex-Secretary of State Philander C. Knox fifth with 1,863. Ex-Senator Elihu Root, the only other candidate to pass the thousand mark, received 1,347 votes.

Below that mark, in order, were Senator Boies Penrose, President Wilson, Lawrence Y. Sherman, Senator Burton, Charles W. Fairbanks, Senator Cummins, ex-President Taft, Senator Weeks, and Senator Borah.

Cord Meyer's Estate $984,107.

By an accounting filed in the Surrogate's office at Jamaica yesterday, the estate of Cord Meyer, Sr., who died at Maspeth, in 1891, is shown to have increased since 1910, $137,370.10 gross or $130,353.57 net. The heirs have received from this income $126,000. Christian M. Meyer of Maspeth, a son, who filed the accounting as surviving executor, having been appointed by the will with his brother, Cord Meyer, Jr., now deceased, retains a balance on hand of $4,353.89. The total estate is $984,-107.14, the executor reports in his accounting. Of this amount $353,297.79 is in railroad bonds, stocks, and other securities.

New Vigo-New York Service.

MADRID, April 28, (via Paris.)—The new regular steamship service between Vigo and New York soon to be started by the Spanish transatlantic line will begin with three sailings each way monthly, according to an announcement by the company.

VINCENT says:

Real Irish

homespun overcoats, loose and graceful. A mottled gray and ¼ lined with good silk, my own make, explains the price, $17.50. Suits and overcoats, $12.50 to $30.

G. N. VINCENT,
534-536 6th Ave., 31st St.

SHEARN TO TRY DR. WAITE.

Trial Expected to Begin in Supreme Court on May 15.

District Attorney Swann yesterday had the case of Dr. Arthur Warren Waite, charged with first degree murder for poisoning his father-in-law, John E. Peck, transferred from the Court of General Sessions to the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. Mr. Swann will ask for a special panel of 150 talesmen on Tuesday. According to his present arrangements he intends to have the case set down for trial on May 15. Justice Shearn will preside.

Assistant District Attorney Dooling intends to have another conference today with Mrs. Margaret Horton, Dr. Waite's studio companion. She will be questioned closely with reference to statements made by her friend and confidante, Mrs. Dorothy von Palmenberg.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits at $20

When you consider the smartness of style; the quality of the fabrics, and the masterful tailoring of these fine Spring Suits at $20—you'll see that you couldn't possibly invest your clothes money to better advantage.

Be you tall or short; stout or slim—we can fit you.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Third Ave., Cor. 123d St. | Open Evenings.
246-248 West 125th St. |

VAUGHAN'S
Central Park
Lawn Grass Seed

Sow now Vaughan's "Central Park" and "Columbian" (for shade), originated by us; have been sold on their merits for more than thirty years in and about New York. **They are the best permanent mixtures; making a close, velvety turf; no foul seeds; no weeds; sure to grow.**

Prices: 25 lbs., $6.45; 15 lbs., $3.95; 5 lbs., $1.35; per lb., 30c.

Orders of $2.00 and over prepaid.

Vaughan's Catalogue 180 PAGES FREE

Vaughan's Seed Store
THIRTY-NINTH YEAR
Barclay St., cor. Church St.

GERMANY HAD OPTION ON THE PHILIPPINES

Dewey Told Senator Recently of Deal Which Explains the Manila Bay Flash.

Special to The New York Times.

[illegible]

BIG LABOR PAGEANT OPENS.

Fifteen Nationalities Take Part in Hand School Show.

Fifteen nationalities were represented among the participants in a labor pageant given last night at the Central Opera House under the auspices of the Hand School of Social Science. Men and women of the American, Irish, English, Chinese, Hungarian, Russian, Polish, German, Jewish, Bohemian, Greek, Italian, Swedish, Italian, and Spanish races were included among the 200 who appeared in the various episodes that made up the pageant.

The pageant, consisting of a series of tableaux, which some of the most dramatic episodes in the history of the conflict between labor and capital were depicted, opened with a pastoral scene in which the freedom of the primitive state was represented by a group of dancing nymphs decked in the scales and a fitful, jolly jollegian, in which the final triumph of labor was shown to be inevitable in the end. But less happy events were depicted in the intervening tableaux.

The revolt of the Israelites under the Pharaohs, the rebellion of the gladiators and slaves under the leadership of Spartacus, the peasants' revolt in England, and the attack of the French mob on the Bastille were the subjects of these. All were effectively staged and acted in telling pantomime by large bodies of players clad in correct costumes of the periods. Perhaps the most striking of the stage pictures was that presented by the French mob as it battered down the Bastille door. Henrietta Crosman in the role of a herald read a scroll describing each ensuing scene.

The idea of the pageant was conceived by Mrs. Eldonia Leitner, who also designed most of the costumes. Mrs. Leitner spent several years in assembling the historical facts of the pageant. Louis Bromberg, Lee Simonson and several others aided the scenery.

The pageant, which will be repeated every night through next Monday, is a part of a bazaar being held in the auditorium of the opera house. Swarms of youths and maidens circulated through the audience last night selling chances on articles of every description from a Panama hat to an electrolier. The Collegiate Anti-Militarism League asked to be allowed to take part in the festivities, so banners bearing the legend, "War on War," were held up in every box. A League delegation the parapet of the balcony, while shouts of "War is Hell!" punctuated the waits between scenes. That explained the claim of the committee that its publication, The Pageant Herald, had a circulation throughout the civilized world and Oyster Bay.

MORE PAY FOR THOUSANDS.

Steel and Cotton Mills Announce Increase for Their Employes.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., April 28.—A general increase of 10 per cent. in wages to all employes was announced today by the Bethlehem Steel Company. The increase will become effective on May 1 and 24,000 men will be affected. This is the third increase granted employes since Aug. 1, 1915. The monthly payroll of the company will now total about $2,000,000.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 28.—The wages of the 7,000 employes of the Pennsylvania Steel company at Steelton will be advanced on May 1 by the Bethlehem Steel corporation, according to notices posted today. Day laborers will receive 20 cents an hour instead of 17½ as at present, and other employes in proportion. The raise was unexpected. The Pennsylvania Steel plant was purchased by the Bethlehem corporation about two months ago.

BALTIMORE, April 28.—About 5,000 workers at the Sparrows Point plant of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation will receive an increase in wages of slightly more than 10 per cent. beginning May 1, according to notices posted today.

NEW CASTLE, Penn., April 28.—The Steel Car Forge Company at Ellwood City has announced an increase in wages for its 900 employes. The smallest advance to be given is 30 cents a day.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 28. An advance of 10 per cent. in wages for the 6,000 operatives in cotton mills controlled by B. B. & R. Knight in this State was announced today. The new scale is effective May 1.

The Manville Company which operates several large cotton mills employing 3,800 persons in Woonsocket and Manville; the Warren Manufacturing Company, with 1,500 operatives producing fancy shirtings; the Lonsdale Company, employing about 2,000 cotton workers, and a number of smaller mills also posted notices of advanced wages. Most of the increaseess amounted to 10 per cent.

WILLIMANTIC Conn. April 28.—The American Thread Company today announced that commencing May 1 a 10 per cent. increase in wages would be granted to its 2,700 employes here. A 5 per cent. increase went into effect last January.

Strike of Fur Workers Settled.

More than 800 fur workers in forty shops will return to work this morning after a four days' strike for better working conditions. Two days after the strike began the manufacturers engaged the law firm of Felt & Elias, 51 Chambers Street, to organize the New York Fur Head and Tail Makers' Association and to ask the workers to send representatives to a joint mediation and arbitration council. After two days' discussion both sides made concessions, and the strike was settled by an agreement providing for arbitration of all future differences. The workers organized the Fur Head and Tail Workers' Union and affiliated it with the International Fur Workers' Union.

More Demands for Higher Pay.

About 400 laborers of the International Nickel Company at Bayonne demanded an increase of 7½ per cent in wages yesterday. The company employs more than 1,000 men. The men received an increase of 7½ per cent. two months ago. One hundred men employed by the Elco Company at Bayonne yesterday asked for an increase of 25 cents to bring their wages up to $2.50.

STRAUS AND SCHIFF ACT IN CLOAK FIGHT

Banker Calls Meeting of Manufacturers and Urges That Lockout Be Averted.

THE MAYOR SNUBBED AGAIN

Head of Association Refuses to Call at City Hall—23,000 Workers Already Are Idle.

In an eleventh hour effort [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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